

13 die in Scots express crash

By David Nicholson-Lord
Thirteen people were reported killed when the 5.30pm Edinburgh-Glasgow express crashed outside Falkirk, near Glasgow, last night. Many more were believed to be injured.

The crash happened in open country between Polmont and Redding half a mile from Falkirk, at about 6.15pm, when the train was thought to have struck a cow. A Central Regional fire brigade spokesman said the train was carrying 200-300 people.

Several carriages overturned and firemen with cutting gear were attempting to free those trapped. The injured were taken to Falkirk Royal Infirmary.

BR has provided an emergency telephone number for people seeking details of injured relatives. It is 041 332 9811, extension 3080.

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

No rebel, no cause
Conversations with the young in part 2 of the Docile generation
Ups and downs
Pursuing the charms of horse riding has its perils and joys for the adult learner
Shore thing
How Peter Shore, Shadow leader in the House of Commons, is facing up to the battle for reselection
Main chance
Sport looks at the prospects of the favourite, Chief Singer, in Goodwood's Sussex Stakes

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize was shared between two winners yesterday, each of whom receives £1,000. A further £2,000 is available to be won today.

Report, page 2; How to play, Back Page Information Service; Portfolio list, page 20.

Constable find
A painting by Constable has been discovered on the back of an oil sketch that the artist painted of his sister. Page 3

Dismal England
England face defeat by an innings in the fourth Test at Old Trafford after another dismal display yesterday during which they lost 10 wickets for 237 runs. John Woodcock, page 21

If there was a DROUGHT EVENT we'd easily get a GOLD...

Leader page, 13
Letters: On miners, from Lord Campbell of Eskdale and others; pirate radio, from Mr Tim Brinton, MP, and Mr G. M. Gibbins; bishops, from the Very Rev L. Jackson and others. Leading articles: EEC rebate; Miners. Features, pages 10-12.

Why Moscow has revived the German bogymann, Mrs Thatcher's 68th birthday; Marxism on the air, Spectrum; Laurie Taylor on the teenage conformists, Computer Horizons, Pages 18, 19.

Skill shortages in information technology; takeovers: midsummer madness; Alvey fund answers back. Obituaries, page 14.

Colonel Kinn, Lord Balerno, General Sir Campbell Hardy.

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Miners seek help to defy £50,000 contempt penalty

● Mineworkers' leaders in South Wales have said that they will not pay a £50,000 fine imposed in the High Court.
● Assets of nearly £2.8m are believed to be at risk if the South Wales area does not meet the fine. Page 2

● Arson is suspected after a blaze destroyed six lorries and caused about £200,000 damage at a Midlands company.
● The National Graphical Association was ordered to pay more than £125,000 damages to Mr Eddie Shah. Page 2

By Paul Routledge and Tim Jones

The miners' strike entered its most serious stage yet last night when South Wales pitmen's leaders vowed to defy a £50,000 High Court fine and the National Union of Mineworkers appealed for "total physical support" from the rest of the Labour movement.

Court-appointed sequestrators are expected to take over the £3m assets of the Welsh miners on the expiry tomorrow of a 48-hour deadline laid down by Mr Justice Park yesterday for obeying his judgment.

TUC leaders who have been anxiously watching the rapid worsening of the pit dispute may be called into emergency session over the next few days to work out a response to the latest - and potentially the most intractable - confrontation between the unions and the courts.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, did not wait for the TUC's "elder statesmen" to move. "I call on the British trade union movement to now honour the undertakings made at the TUC special conference at Wembley and give total physical support to the NUM currently under attack from the Government's anti-trade union legislation," he said.

Mr George Jerrom, National Officer of the NGA, said afterwards that the union would be considering whether to appeal against the decision at its national council meeting in two weeks.

"We didn't expect anything less than this from legislation which does not help industrial relations," he said. "It keeps us and other trade unions in a straitjacket. I am not really surprised by the decision, but will continue to urge the TUC to make this law inoperable."

During his 90-minute judgment at the High Court in Manchester, Mr Justice Caulfield said he was sure that in the eyes of the NGA Mr Shah was "a monster".

"Historically he could well become the most hated and despised enemy of the union in particular, and associated trade unions in general."

But the judge said the union had "been at war" with Mr Shah, and attempted to "wreck his business" because he refused to operate the closed shop at his plants in Warrington, Bury and Stockport.

Mr Justice Caulfield said that long before the dispute started, when six men were dismissed from Stockport, it was plain that both sides "were preparing for war".

It was "abundantly obvious" the union was determined throughout the dispute to halt Mr Shah's business.

The judge said picketing was initially lawful at Stockport, where the dispute centred, but soon became unlawful when it

Although they would not admit it publicly for fear of committing fresh contempt of the High Court, the South Wales miners' leaders yesterday decided not to pay the fine imposed for breach of an injunction against secondary picketing.

The coalfield's union executives said in a statement: "We note with deep disgust the decision of Justice Park in support of anti-union haulage firms which seek to become millionaires on the backs of the miners."

"We note the desperation of the Conservative administration as much as their courts are prepared to sequester the union's funds by use of the new anti-trade union legislation."

"The South Wales area of the NUM will carry out the TUC decision on anti-trade union laws. In doing so, we are carrying out national union policy of total non-operation with the courts in relation to the anti-trade union laws passed by the Thatcher Government."

Anticipating the fine, the union has already moved thousands of pounds out of its bank accounts in this country, and one official said: "If they break in here, they will be lucky even to find anything in the petty cash box." Thousands of miners are to blockade the NUM office, housed in the

engines of the union building in Pontypridd. To prevent bailiffs or court officials from gaining access to details of their financial holdings.

But Mrs Robin Boyd, solicitor for the two Gloucestershire road haulage firms that brought the action for contempt, dismissed union efforts to hide the funds. "The sequestrators will have adequate powers to deal with that sort of thing," he said.

In the last big case involving sequestration, accountants acting for the High Court experienced few difficulties in relieving the National Graphical Association of £675,000 to pay fines imposed for similar contempt.

Imposing two separate fines of £25,000, Mr Justice Park said he was satisfied that officials of the union had been guilty of numerous breaches of an injunction not to interfere with or disrupt the business of George Road Transport and Richard Road Transport, two road hauliers based in the Forest of Dean, and not to intimidate their drivers.

Evidence was given that striking miners picketing Port Talbot steelworks had stoned coke lorries belonging to the firms, and local NUM leaders were "completely indifferent to the consequences of the pickets' violent behaviour", the judge said.

Continued on page 2, col 4

Heads of the British Chess Federation annual championships at Brighton yesterday (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

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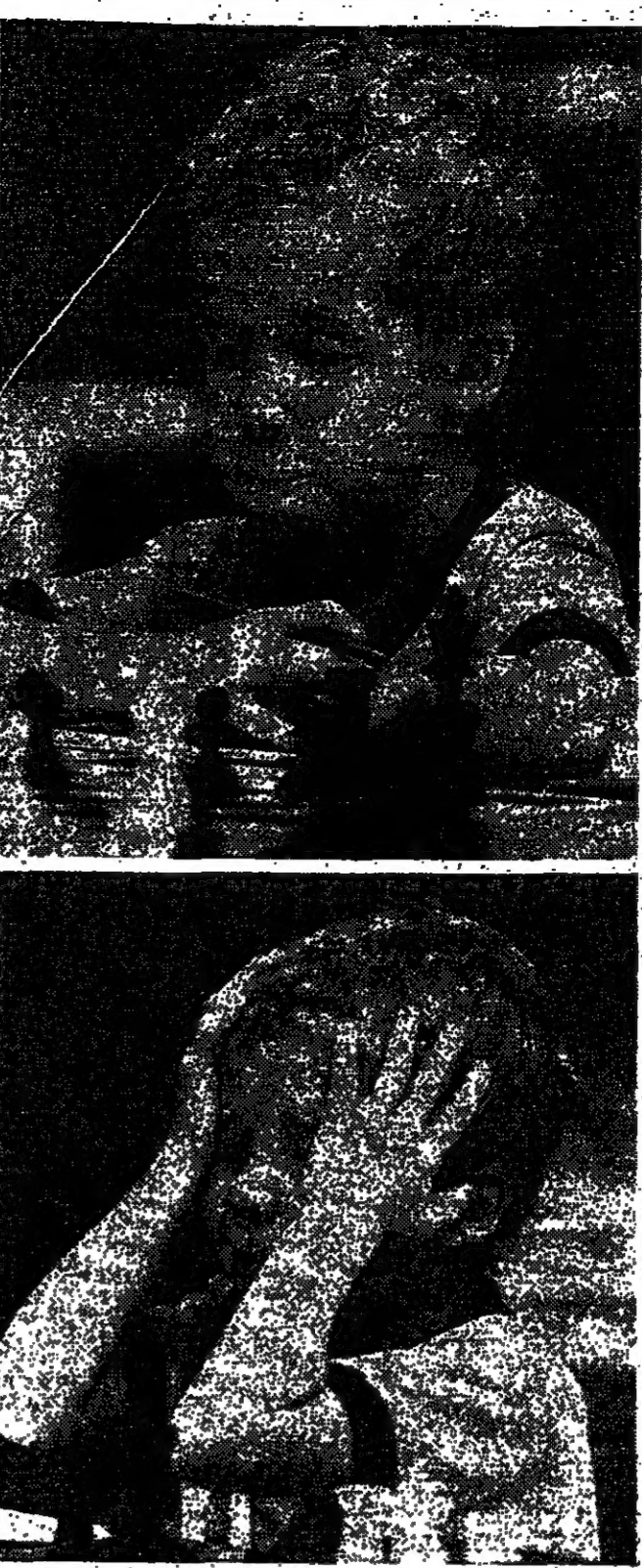
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Hongkong deal 'almost settled'

From David Bonavia Peking

The Hongkong problem has been largely solved during the talks here over the past few days between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Chinese leaders, informed Chinese sources said here last night.

The major matters have been solved, and only minor matters remain to be dealt with, "one of the sources said."

Any details which remain to be settled can be dealt with at the opening of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York in September, the Chinese source said.

"After all, it is China and not Britain that will lose most if the Hongkong problem is not solved."

If the Chinese assessment is correct, it represents an important breakthrough in one of the trickiest diplomatic and political problems Britain has had to deal with in the history of its dismantling of the colonial empire.

Under the terms of the likely agreement, Britain will yield to China sovereignty and administrative powers over Hongkong in 1997, while China will guarantee to let the capitalist economic system continue, like-wise the British based legal system and various important freedoms which Hongkong's nearly six million population have become accustomed to, for a period of 50 years after 1997.

Earlier yesterday Mr Xiao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, received Sir Geoffrey in the Zhong Nan Hai complex of lakeside villas where the leadership resides and conducts much of its business.

Mr Xiao told Sir Geoffrey: "In the vital questions of the Anglo-Chinese talks, we have explored together with you ways of solving outstanding issues. Your current visit has given a new impetus to the talks. I am appreciative of this."

Mr Xiao said Sir Geoffrey's previous visits with Mr Wu Xueqian, the Chinese Foreign Minister, "have demonstrated the spirit of our long-term interests and friendship as well as the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation."

He continued: "The Chinese side attaches great importance to its relations with the United Kingdom. There are bright prospects for friendly relations and cooperation between China and Britain."

A British spokesman said last night that "substantial" progress had been made but some important points remained to be solved. He declined to say what they were.

Sir Geoffrey leaves tomorrow for Hongkong, where he is expected to face a severe grilling from the local press and prominent figures.

Falklands regiments receive honours

By Rodney Cowton Defence Correspondent

The Parachute Regiment has been awarded four of the ten theatre and battle honours granted to the Army after the Falklands conflict of 1982.

In addition to the Paras' receiving almost half of those honours, both Victoria Crosses of the Falklands war were won by members of the regiment - Lieutenant Colonel "T" Jones and Sergeant Ian McKay.

The regimental awards were announced yesterday by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence. The Parachute Regiment was one of six regiments to receive theatre honours, which will be inscribed on regimental colours.

They also receive three out of four battle honours, for engagements at Goose Green, Mount Longdon and Wireless Ridge.

In addition to those going to the Parachute Regiment, the Queen has approved theatre honours for The Blues and Royals, the Scots Guards, the Welsh Guards, the 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles, and the Special Air Service Regiment. The Scots Guards also receive a battle honour for the action on Tumbledown Mountain.



Symbol of courage: The Paras' cap badge.

Honours for the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, together with the intention to award regimental honours to the Army, were announced last October.

By a tradition going back to 1877 the Royal Marines, who played a prominent part in the Falklands conflict, do not receive battle honours because of the difficulty of selecting from amidst so many glorious deeds.

Theatre honours are awarded only to regiments which have colours on which they can be emblazoned. This requirement automatically rules out of consideration many corps and other formations.

Battle honours, which are merely recorded in the Army List, and are not carried on regimental colours, are considered sufficiently important to warrant the granting of an honour.

The Blues and Royals, which provided two troops of Scorpion and Scimitar reconnaissance vehicles, were the only armoured units.

The Welsh Guards lost 38 dead and 85 wounded on June 7, 1982, when Argentine aircraft attacked the Sir Galahad and Sir Tristan, the ships they were aboard at Bluff Cove.

Mark Spitz passes into history

By Ivo Tennant

After featuring for 12 years in the Olympic record books the legendary name of Mark Spitz has been erased. Having set seven world records at Munich in 1972, he still held one: the men's 100m butterfly. Yesterday, at the 1984 Games in Los Angeles that was beaten twice in rapid succession, ultimately by Pablo Morales of the United States. He finished in 53.78 seconds.

The Olympic record in the men's 400m individual medley was also broken, by Alex Baumann of Canada. His time of 4min 22.46sec almost 0.5sec off the previous best achievement, by Aleksandr Sidorenko of the Soviet Union.

June Croft of Britain, won her heat effortlessly to qualify for the women's 200m freestyle final.

Report and results, page 23

Honecker rebuffs Moscow

From Michael Binyon Bonn

The first sign of East German resistance to Soviet pressure to curb relations with West Germany came yesterday with the publication in the party newspaper *Neues Deutschland* of a Hungarian article praising East Berlin's foreign policy.

The article, displayed in the same slot occupied on Saturday by a translation of *Pravda's* criticism of East-West German rapprochement, praised the policies of Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, in maintaining contact with Bonn.

Publication of the article from *Neue Zeitung*, the Hungarian trade union paper indicates that Herr Honecker has no intention of cancelling his visit to West Germany in the face of Soviet anger.

Coalition split, page 6

Nigerian fears of \$500m debt

The Treasury may have to lend the Export Credits Guarantee Department up to \$500m this year because of unpaid debts from Nigeria. The Nigerian Central Bank yesterday offered to give ECGD policyholders six-year promissory notes to cover insured sales last year. Page 15

Dollar rises

The dollar climbed to an 11½% high against the German mark on fears of another rise in US interest rates. Sterling fell by 30 points to \$1.3075. Page 15

10-day-old baby has heart transplant

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A 10-day-old baby girl became the world's youngest heart transplant patient yesterday when she received the donated heart of a three-day-old infant.

The baby, Hollie Roffey, whose parents live in Ashford, Kent, was given the new heart - about the size of a large plum and weighing only a few ounces - in a five-hour overnight operation at the National Heart Hospital in London.

Last night she was said to be "holding on and fighting bravely" after the operation, which was performed by a team led by Mr Magdi Yacoub, who has performed 121 other heart

grafts in the last four years at Harefield Hospital, west London.

The baby was born with the left side of her heart missing as a result of a rare congenital defect for which there is no cure. She was transferred from the maternity unit of the William Harvey Hospital in Ashford last week to the National Heart Hospital after the condition was suspected.

The delicate surgery began at midnight on Sunday after Mr Yacoub and his colleagues had flown to Holland on hearing that a donor heart was available, and brought it back to London.

He was wholly satisfied, he said, that "the purpose of the union's activities was to compel the company to accept the closed shop, which is itself unlawful".

The team had performed open heart operations on babies before but had not attempted a transplant although Mr Yacoub, an eminent paediatric surgeon, had been refining techniques to prepare the way.

Mr Tom Cosgrove, a spokesman for the National Hospital, said: "The operation had been a success and the baby is doing quite well. She is in an infection-free unit and is likely to stay there for the next few days."

The baby's parents, Mr Anthony Roffey and his wife Janet, were able to look at her through a glass screen.

Even with microsurgery, the

delicacy of transplant operations on babies has meant that comparatively few attempts have been made.

Mr Yacoub and his colleagues believe adult transplants are now comparatively straightforward, but heart grafts for children remain "challenging".

Of Mr Yacoub's 122 heart transplant patients, 39 have died and 83 are surviving, including Hollie Roffey, whose operation was the first to be conducted away from Harefield. A staff shortage there at the weekend led to a decision to carry out the operation at the National Heart Hospital.

length of time to explain things, particularly in opening speeches.

Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover and one of the best known backbenchers, said last night: "If a select committee wants to recommend limitations on speeches it should be the same for everybody."

"I don't see why preferential treatment should be given to front benchers. Like Mrs Thatcher and Dr Death, I am not prepared to accept there should be a two-tier system in the House of Commons."

Mr Tom Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, who has made five Commons speeches, lasting at least one hour in recent months, described the proposals as "hogwash".

MPs call for time limit on backbench speeches

By Richard Evans

Longwinded MPs who make lengthy speeches in the House of Commons may soon be told officially by the Speaker to be quiet.

In important debates, backbenchers called to speak during the evening should be restricted to just 10 minutes, an all-party committee on procedure recommended yesterday. But ministers and their opposition "shadows", often accused of hogging too much Parliamentary time, are exempt from the gagging proposals.

"We consider they should recognize the desirability of holding their speeches to no more than 30 minutes," the committee says.

The shorter speech experiment, tried out for a year in

1979 and described as an "unqualified success" by Lord Tonypandy, the former Speaker George Thomas, is designed to allow more backbench MPs to take part in important debates.

If the time limit is passed by the Commons, it will apply from the autumn and empower Mr Bernard Weatherill, the Speaker, to restrict speeches between 6 and 8pm, or 7 and 9pm, during debates involving second readings on public Bills, full Opposition days and full day debates on Government motions.

"As in 1979-80, Mr Speaker should on such occasions be given power to direct a Member to resume his seat after 10 minutes," the procedure committee adds.



Sir Bernard Braine (left) and Mr Dennis Skinner.

While no MP in modern times has threatened the record set in 1828 by Henry Peter Brougham, whose six-hour speech on law reform occupied a dozen columns in the next day's edition of *The Times*, there have been some valiant attempts.

Sir Bernard Braine, Con-

servative MP for Castle Point, came closest 10 years ago when he spoke for three hours and 16 minutes on the dangers posed to his constituency by a plan to build a railway line on Canvey Island.

But that highly successful marathon speech - the railway plan never went ahead - was during the third reading of a private Bill and would not come under the gagging rules.

Yesterday Sir Bernard said he was all in favour of the new time limit. "I am not in the habit of making long speeches in the Commons," he said. "On most things you don't need a long time - a quarter of an hour is enough - to make a strong case."

"The worst offenders are not backbenchers. They are ministers, who take an inordinate

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Labour's nuclear rift is reopened by electricians' call for Nato backing

By Paul Routledge, Industrial Editor

The Labour Party's self-confessed ambiguity over nuclear defence policy is to be publicly explored in a political battle that could split the labour movement.

The Electrical, Electronic and Plumbing Union has put down a one-line motion for the Trades Union Congress in September calling on the TUC to "reaffirm its full support for Britain's membership of Nato".

'No excuse' for ignoring civil defence protection

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A sharp rebuke to rebel councils was issued by Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, as the Government gave a warning yesterday that vital civil defence measures should be capable of activation within 48 hours.

"There is no excuse for local authorities in the so-called nuclear free zones to continue to refuse to face up to their duty to make adequate preparation to protect the population in their areas".

Mr Hurd's criticism came after yesterday's report in *The Times* of passive resistance to government civil defence regulations. County councils had until yesterday to answer questionnaires on action being taken.

Mr Hurd said that civil defence was a humanitarian response to the remote risk of war, conventional or nuclear.

The motion is clearly designed to put the hard-line unilateralists on the spot. It also clashed with motions from the train drivers' and miners' unions that demand the withdrawal of the United States bases in Britain which are an integral part of the Atlantic Alliance.

The National Union of Mineworkers will appeal to congress delegates to initiate anti-war demonstrations "to

expose the lies about the intentions of the Soviet Union and to use every available means to campaign against war and in favour of peace and détente".

To this end, the miners' union demands the immediate withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Britain, a nuclear-free Europe and "full support for the peace movement, especially the CND".

As for the footplatemen's union, asks congress to reaffirm "its belief that nuclear submarine bases, air bases and missile sites in this country can do nothing to protect our people". On the contrary, it argues, "they make us an inevitable target in the event of a nuclear holocaust".

The train drivers propose a four-point defence policy:

- Opposition to the neutron bomb being based in the UK;

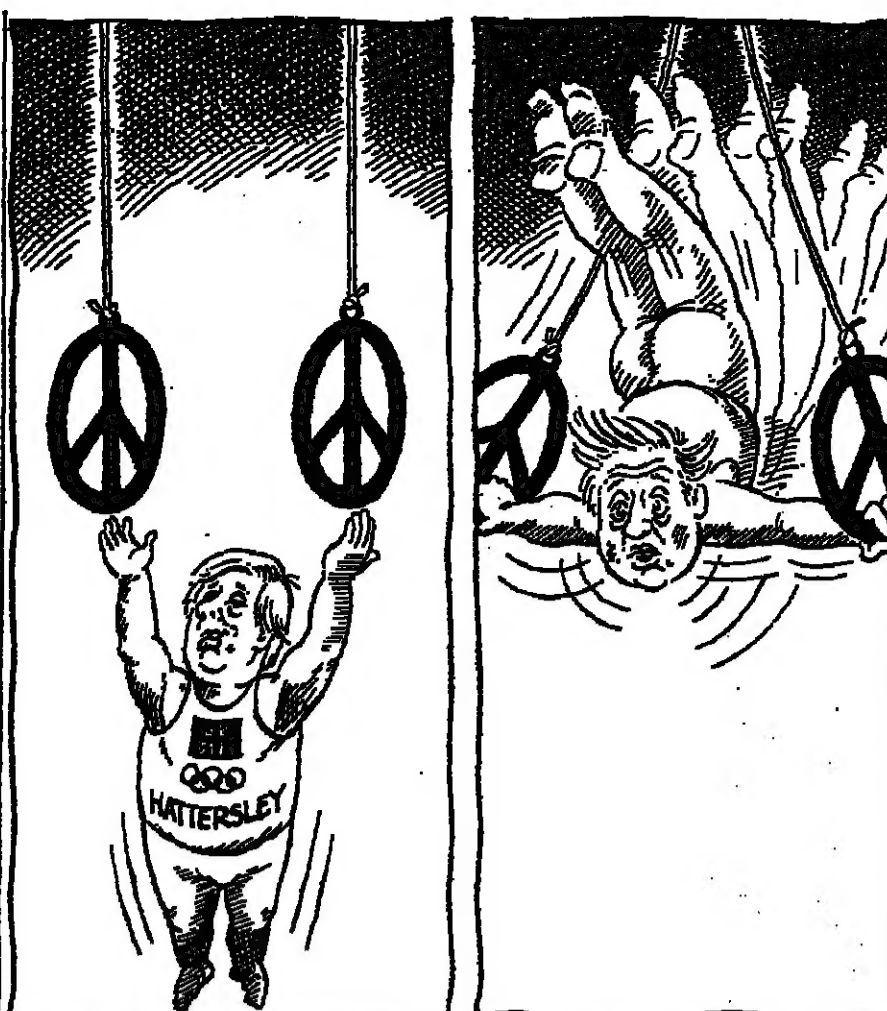
- The return of cruise missiles to the country of origin;

- The cancellation of Trident missiles;

- Closure of all nuclear bases on British soil or in British waters.

As for further calls on the TUC general council to launch a public campaign on these policies "to ensure a halt to the arms race and initiate measures towards world disarmament".

The TUC's present policy on nuclear defence is something of a fudge: it opposes cruise and Trident missiles but remains silent on the presence of US bases in Britain and the question of retaining Polaris submarines.



Wives get aid pledge in Ireland

A group of three Yorkshire striking miners' wives who started a fund-raising tour of the Irish Republic yesterday were surprised when their first meeting with Irish trade union shop stewards at the Guinness brewery in Dublin was also attended by pressmen.

Mrs Ann Scargill, wife of Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, Mrs Marcia Marshall and Mrs Maureen Exley from Barnsley, asked why the press were at the meeting, they were told: "You'll find the Irish press and radio will not get involved in the sort of gutter reporting your dispute has received in Britain."

Later Mrs Scargill said: "I'm very impressed. They have promised support in any way they can give it."

Police were yesterday hunting the arsonists who set fire to the home of a working mining official, Mr Brian Maskay at Woodlands, near Doncaster, whose family narrowly escaped death in the attack. He said: "The only reason I am working is to carry out safety inspections

Welsh miners' £2.8m assets

By Our Labour Editor

The South Wales miners are separately registered as a trade union, and their per capita assets are higher than those of the National Union of Mineworkers.

According to their last financial return, deposited with the Government-appointed certification officer only 10 days ago, the South Wales area of the NUM with 27,641 members has funds and assets totalling nearly £2.8m on December 31, 1983.

That compares with national union funds and assets of about £4.8m for practically ten times the South Wales membership, making the area union one of the richest in the NUM "federation". The Welsh miners had £2,061,386 in their general fund, and another £700,000 distributed among the branches, in a benevolent fund and in their political fund.

Cash "at the bank and in hand" amounted to just over £1.1m, but this figure has been sharply reduced during the strike by massive spending on picketing and the relief of

South Wales Miners' Trade Union	
Number of members	27,641
General fund at 31-12-83	£2,061,386
Branch funds	£700,000
Benevolent fund	£222,000
Political fund	£14,000
Total	£2,807,386

Source: South Wales NUM annual return to the Certification Officer.

The coalfield union also gets more than £210,000 a year from investments. The Welsh miners' £1.8m portfolio is invested in Government and municipal securities, though substantial sums are with the Co-op and in a building society account.

The Welsh miners spent just over a million pounds last year, almost two thirds going to finance the national union. But nearly £160,000 went on "arbitration and disputes", and more than £18,000 on ballots.

The High Court decision was welcomed yesterday by the Institute of Directors, which argued that the 1980 and 1982 Employment Acts could be made to work for employers "if we have the courage to use them".

Nottinghamshire police said yesterday that they were treating as arson a fire which destroyed six lorries and caused damage estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000 at a Midlands haulage company which has been transporting coal during the miners' strike (Craig Seton writes).

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Prince's son breaks foot in fall

Lord Frederick Windsor, aged five, the son of Prince Michael of Kent, broke his right foot yesterday in a bout of horseplay.

The boy was clambering over an ornamental urn in the family's home in Gloucestershire when he slipped and broke two bones in his foot.

He was driven to the casualty unit at Stroud General Hospital where his foot was examined and a plaster fixed. It is Lord Frederick's second accident within a year. He broke his elbow while playing with friends in London at Christmas.

Killer jobs to be recorded

Doctors will be able to state on death certificates if they believe the death was caused or contributed to by the deceased's employment, Mr John Paten, Secretary of State for the Home Office, said yesterday in a written answer to Frank Field, Labour MP for Birkenhead.

The decision was made after discussion with the Registrar General and the British Medical Association. For deaths in hospital, the certifying doctor will also be asked to give the cause of the consultant responsible for the patient's case.

£100,000 for judge's family

The widow and two daughters of a county court judge murdered by the Provisional IRA were awarded more than £100,000 compensation yesterday.

The Northern Ireland Office admitted liability in a claim by Dr Frances Doyle for criminal injury compensation for the death of her husband, Judge William Doyle, aged 55. Two gunmen shot the Roman Catholic judge as he stepped into his car after Mass at a chapel in Belfast 18 months ago.

Prince on 'dig'

Prince Edward is to help with the excavation of the Roman city of Wroxeter, in Shropshire, next month as part of his history degree course at Cambridge University, which includes archaeology and anthropology. He will join other students at the "dig" which has been going on for several years.

UK caravanners

Caravanners spend an average of 30 nights a year in their vans and two-thirds of them take their main holiday in the United Kingdom spending an average of £300 a family, according to a survey carried out by the Caravan Club.

Telecom to retain call box monopoly

By Bill Johnston, Technology Correspondent

Mercury, the privately owned telecommunications group will not be allowed to offer public call box services and maritime communications links, according to a draft licence for the group published by the Government yesterday.

Those provisions are the main differences between the private company's operating licence and that issued to British Telecom, which has an obligation to provide a national service of public telephone kiosks and is to be forced to keep the annual price rises of its trunk calls and business residential rentals to an average 3 per cent behind the retail price index for five years.

Mercury will be allowed to offer communication links to offshore installations, like the North Sea oil rigs, but will not be allowed to offer ship-to-shore or ship-to-ship services. Those links remain the province of British Telecom. Mercury may seek to operate public call boxes but would need permission

Russians buy EEC beef for 40p a pound

By Julian Haviland

There was an increase of two-thirds in the quantity of surplus food sold by the European Community to the Soviet Union at heavily subsidized prices last year, according to figures supplied yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture to Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend, East.

Mr Taylor of the Conservative European Reform Group, published the figures yesterday with the comment that it seemed clear that the Community exports, which Britain had opposed, were getting out of control.

The figures showed total agricultural exports to the Soviet Union during 1983 standing at 5.7 million tonnes, against a 1982 figure of 3.5 million tonnes.

EEC agricultural exports to Common countries totalled 8.1 million tonnes, against 6.2 million tonnes in 1982.

Mr Taylor reported that Mr John McGregor, Minister of State at the Department of Agriculture, had recently told him that the wholesale price of the different foods to the Russians were: beef 40p lb; sugar 7p lb; butter 53p lb; flour 5p lb; wine 7p lb.

Mr Taylor, who said the Government and the European Commission had consistently refused to give the total value of export subsidies, made his own calculation.

Portfolio

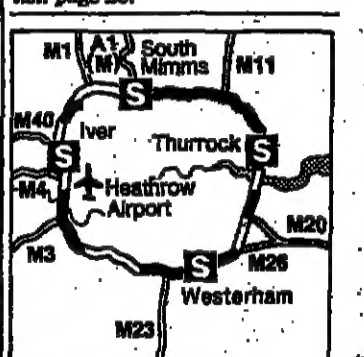
£1,000 win will aid study

A half-share in *The Times* Portfolio £2,000 daily prize could help a hospital porter at London's Royal Free Hospital train to become a radiographer. Mr Stephen Bays, 29, is hoping to begin training next year and intends to save his prize money to help pay for the costs of study. Mr Bays, who lives in North London, previously studied physiology at London University's Bedford College but had to interrupt his studies.

The other winner yesterday was Mr Richard Pacey, also from North London, who is a claims manager at Lloyds of London.

Mr Pacey specializes in marine insurance.

How to Play: back page information service. Portfolio list: page 20.



Sites for M25 service areas chosen

The four service areas on the M25 London orbital motorway will be at South Mimms, Hertfordshire; Thurrock, Essex; Westernham, Kent; and Iwer, Buckinghamshire, it was announced yesterday.

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said in a parliamentary answer that planning clearance was being sought immediately after consultation with the local authorities involved. Developers would be required to landscape the service areas to a very high standard and to submit building designs to the Royal Fine Art Commission.

Service areas on existing motorways joining the M25 are also planned for the M11 at Birtcher, Essex, and for the M4 two miles east of junction 12 at Reading, Berkshire. These are in addition to areas on the M20 near Maidstone, Kent, and the M40 near High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

Judge 'had no right to muzzle press'

A Central Criminal Court judge who banned the press from naming a woman at the centre of a kidnap trial had no legal power to do so, counsel for the National Union of Journalists submitted in the High Court in London yesterday.

Mr Geoffrey Robertson said the order, made by Judge Lymbery, QC, last January, under the Contempt of Court Act, banned the press from naming the kidnap victim, "Miss X", who told the jury she was a former prostitute and was said to be related to a prominent public figure.

The union, led by Mr Tim Crook, a radio journalist who works at the Central Criminal Court, are asking the Queen's Bench Divisional Court to quash the ban.

Mr Robertson told the court that the name of Miss X had been "handed about" freely in court during the trial and her name and family connections had been published six months previously.

He told Lord Justice Watkins, Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Mr Justice Beldam

Editors to face right of reply call

By Our Labour Editor

The National Graphical Association is offering its trade union muscle to help aggrieved unions to win a "right of reply" from newspaper editors.

The proposal, in a policy motion from the union to the Trades Union Congress in Brighton, directly links the issue of new technology with the power of print unions to enforce a more "representative" coverage of trade union affairs.

The union calls on delegates to the September conference to recognize that the media "have a responsibility accurately to report the business and activities of trade unions and trade unionists".

The motion goes on to deplore attempts by the media to trivialize and personalize industrial disputes.

The union insists that there is an urgent need for trade unions and their members to have the right of reply should they feel that their views or actions have been misrepresented, distorted or taken out of context by the media.

The NGA urges trade unionists who feel aggrieved that their views or actions have been misrepresented by the press to seek the right of reply from newspaper editors "where necessary in conjunction with the print unions".

Further, the union argues that national and provincial employers see the introduction of new technology in the newspaper industry as a means of restraining wages and conditions "and as a method of deunionizing the industry".

Delegates are asked to instruct the general council of the TUC to seek an assurance from the Labour Party "that they will, upon return to government introduce the necessary legislation to ensure a legal 'right of reply' to any person or group of persons who believe that their views have been misrepresented

Free daily newspaper to be launched this year

By Craig Seton

Plans for Britain's first free daily newspaper, to be launched in the Birmingham area later this year, are to be announced this week.

It is understood that behind the launch is Mr Chris Bullivant, the managing director of Bullman Newspapers, a Stourbridge-based company which produces 17 free newspaper titles, with a circulation of more than 330,000 a week, in the south and west Midlands. A new independent company is being created for the new enterprise.

It has yet to be disclosed whether the new publication will be a morning or evening

newspaper, but it is believed to have a proposed distribution of about 300,000.

Reimbursement for the new publication is already under way. Reed International, which has bought a stake in Bullman Newspapers, is not thought to be involved in the new publication.

Although the publication of "freebies" in Britain has increased greatly during the past few years, this would be the first to be published on a daily basis. The only other daily free publication in the world is produced in Sydney, Australia, and has a circulation of about 70,000.

MP says 'I will talk to Sinn Fein'

By Staff Reporters

The Labour Party's chief Northern Ireland spokesman was criticized by Conservative MPs yesterday after saying in a television interview that he would be prepared to take part in talks with Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA.

Mr Peter Archer, QC, had said on TV-AM: "I would be prepared to listen if they asked to talk. I would want to ensure they were not simply using the occasion to get publicity and that no one was involved who was a wanted criminal. If they said they wanted to speak to me, I would be prepared to listen."

His remarks were denounced as "despicable" and "deplorable".

A brother of Mr Gerry Adams, the Provisional Sinn Fein MP for Belfast West, is being questioned by police after being detained when a bomb was found in the garden of a house in Northern Ireland.

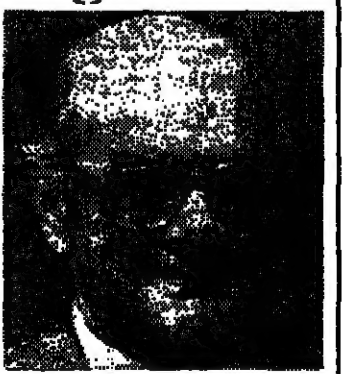
Dominic Adams, aged 19, an unemployed bricklayer of Whitelock Road, in West Belfast and two other men were detained early on Friday morning.

Data watchdog named

By Frances Gibb

The new Data Protection Registrar is to be Mr Eric Howe, deputy director of the National Computing Centre, the Prime Minister announced yesterday.

Mr Howe, aged 52, who is also chairman of the National Computer Users' Forum, will have the job under the Data Protection Act, of safeguarding personal information stored on computers and setting up the new public register of computer users. He takes up his appointment on September 20.



Mr Eric Howe

Divisions grow over minimum wage drive

Most trade unions are in favour of pressing for a statutory national minimum wage, officials said yesterday.

But resistance to the idea is sharpening among opponents both outside and inside the union movement who believe it would increase poverty.

Among the champions of a statutory minimum wage is the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe), two thirds of whose 700,000 members - cleaners, laundresses, canteen staff and health service employees - are in the low pay category.

They would like to see a legal minimum set at two thirds of the national average wage - £98 a week. Charges that this would reduce the number of jobs available are countered with the example of the Equal Pay Act, which increased many women's pay considerably with the numbers of women employed still steadily rising.

Another spearhead in the battle is the Low Pay Unit, an independent body which would like to see a legal minimum wage combined with more protection from unfair dismissal and the right of union

recognition by anti-union employers.

Nupe is considering whether to propose a minimum wage at the Trades Union Congress in September, a move which would divide it deeply.

For although a consultative TUC conference last week generally supported the idea, powerful unions, particularly the Transport and General Workers' Union were strongly opposed.

Mr Jack Dromey, a national officer, argues that low pay can best be tackled by vigorous union organization and bargain-

ing now, rather than aiming for a policy which would mean waiting for a Labour government to come to power.

He maintains that the experience of countries that have a statutory minimum wage has shown that it is of marginal benefit to the low-paid - a claim vigorously disputed by Nupe and the Low Pay Unit.

Union officials say that although a legally-imposed minimum was favoured it would be risky to seek this against the will of unions who opposed it.

Man who helped dying wife to commit suicide walks free from court

A devoted husband, who helped his wife to commit suicide when she became desperately ill and lost the will to live, walked free from a court yesterday.

Mr John Young, a publican, gave his alcoholic wife, Audrey, aged 54, a double whisky before leaving an electric fire plugged in on the edge of her bath. He telephoned the police to report his wife's death, and after questioning admitted what he had done.

Young, aged 58, landlord of the Lady Hamilton public house in Neston, Wirral, Cheshire, pleaded guilty at Chester Crown Court to aiding and abetting his wife to commit suicide.

Mr Gareth Edwards, for the prosecution, said that the couple had been happily married for 32 years. Mr Young was a devoted husband who adored his wife. She was fun-loving and outgoing.

But she did not like being a publican's wife and when she had to give up her job as a medical secretary on the brewery's insistence, she became depressed. She took tranquilizers and started drinking

heavily and by 1981 had become an alcoholic.

In the past five years she became seriously ill, suffering from a nervous sickness similar to Parkinson's Disease and finally epilepsy. Doctors told her there was no hope. She was admitted to a hospital psychiatric unit three times.

Her sister, Mrs Olive Horne, told the court that Mrs Young felt isolated in the pub. She tried to be friendly but the customers just "didn't want to know her". She said her sister was vain and the final straw came when her hair began to fall out.

Mr Edwards said Mrs Young first attempted suicide in August, 1983, with a drug overdose, but she was revived in hospital.

"Eventually Mrs Young, to whom life was plainly becoming a burden, discussed methods of suicide with her husband," Mr Edwards said.

In early January he left the fire plugged in by her bath but she had been drinking heavily and fell, knocking herself out before getting into the bath.

Three weeks later she told her husband to run her bath and he

Graham's Soviet crusade

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Mr Billy Graham has accepted in principle an invitation to conduct a campaign in the Soviet Union, possibly in September, he announced yesterday. He has just completed a successful three-month campaign in six English cities, addressing a total audience of more than one million at night meetings in football grounds.

Negotiations and discussions for the visit to Russia have gone on behind the scenes while he was in England, and it is understood that there was anxiety about the effect such a visit might have on American supporters, financial and otherwise, of the Billy Graham organization.

He was heavily criticized for a previous visit of five days, including the charge that his audience consisted entirely of KGB agents. "Good," he said yesterday, "those are just the people I'm trying to reach."

Mr Graham has already conducted a mission in Poland at the invitation of the Roman Catholic Church there, and the latest invitations come from the Orthodox and Baptist churches.

Speaking at a press conference in London to mark the end of his "Mission England" campaign, the elder statesman of American evangelists said he was surprised by the public response here. "I would like to challenge the churches. I believe that simple, authoritative, urgent even repetitive presentation of the Gospel will be listened to by people."

Mr Graham suggested that the church should move in to fill a growing vacuum in Britain. "There is a vacuum in this country and that's why you have the cults moving in. It is a substitute for something spiritual."

Nearly 97,000 people "came forward" at the meetings, some 9.4 per cent of the total in attendance. This was significantly higher than the average for a Billy Graham crusade elsewhere in the world.

The detailed percentages were: Liverpool, 11; Birmingham, 10.2; Sunderland, 9.5; Bristol 8.4; Ipswich 8.3; and



Mr Graham in London yesterday: "Church should fill growing vacuum in Britain" (Photograph: John Voss)

Norwich 5.9. About 15 per cent of those coming forward had no previous connection with any church; and more than half were young people.

The English campaign was strongly supported by the existing English churches, who

Boy survives fall on 25,000 volt cable

John Doyle, aged 12, survived a 25,000 volt electric shock yesterday after falling from a railway bridge but suffered burns to one of his legs.

He was playing a train-spotting game when he fell from the 20ft high rail bridge landing on 25,000 volt power cables which caused an explosion. He was then dragged clear from the rails by friends just before an Inter-City train from Euston to the Midlands went past.

His luck continued when an undergrowth blaze, started by the power cable explosion broke out but spread away from him.

The boy, who lives at Lenthall Close, Bradwell, near Milton Keynes, was taken to Stoke Mandeville Hospital where he is expected to stay for a month while his injuries are ascertained.

Stowaway on Russian ship

A stowaway removed from a Russian merchant vessel in the Solent yesterday was released from police custody after being questioned by immigration officials and detectives for six hours. The vessel was bound for Bombay.

The man, aged 39, who gave his name as Michael William Smith, from east London, refused to say how or why he boarded the Andrian Goncharov at Tilbury where the vessel docks at the weekend. "The only thing he would say was that the Russians were nice people," a police spokesman said.

Tory MP wins libel damages

The Conservative MP for Billericay, Mr Harvey Proctor, won libel damages and an apology in the High Court in London yesterday over alleged National Front leaks in the *Sunday People* which embarrassed the Prime Minister. The newspaper said that during the 1983 general election campaign Mr Proctor was given support from the National Front for which Mrs Thatcher had not forgiven him. Mr Proctor accepted the undisclosed sum to mark the regret of the newspaper's publishers, Odham's Newspapers, and to cover legal costs.

Watch on grave of murdered girl

Police have been watching the north London grave of a girl, aged 17, killed two years ago, after a series of incidents which they believe might lead to the murderer.

Miss Yiannoula Yianni was raped and killed in August, 1982, but her attacker was never caught. Since October an oil lamp on the grave has been removed a number of times.

BR link for private steam railway

By Michael Bailey
Transport Editor

Britain's most successful private railway, the Severn Valley, is spending £500,000 on expansion at a time when talk at British Rail is of continuing closures.

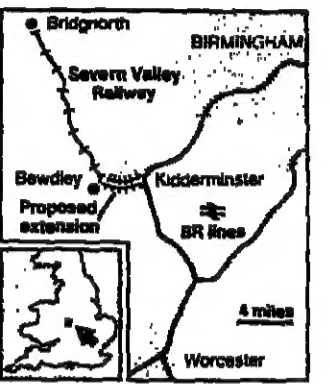
The little steam railway, which made £50,000 profit on nearly £1m turnover last year, yesterday opened a four-mile extension to its 13-mile line between Bridgnorth and Bewdley in Shropshire, linking it to the BR national network at Kidderminster and adding a potential 30,000 passengers to its present 175,000 a year.

British Rail, which sold the track to Severn Valley for £5 (five pence) regards it as one of its best privatization deals.

The Severn Valley is a big tourist draw which should attract an extra £50,000 to £100,000 of profit to BR's main line network.

A with most of Britain's 50 private railways, it is run largely by volunteers, and £300,000 was subscribed by shareholders in less than six months earlier this year to get the extension under way.

For this investment they will receive, instead of cash dividends, free tickets on their own railway.



Lightning blamed for York fire

A report due out today is expected to give lightning as the cause of the York Minster fire. The report which has taken three weeks to compile, rules out a suggestion that an electrical fault or an arsonist could have been responsible.

North Yorkshire's fire brigade officials say they are now satisfied that an isolated cloud formation was over York at the time which could produce a lightning flash. Such a "weather cell" which does not produce rain or thunder is not uncommon in Britain and is usually associated with the type of hot, dry weather which York was experiencing at the time.

Tax-free £30 a week for all proposed

By David Walker
Councils in its submission to Mr Fowler's review.

Social Security After Beveridge - What Next? (NCVO, 26 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HU, £1.95).

Benefit owed to 16,000 claimants

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, and his department's supplementary benefits officers were in breach of their legal duty when they refused to search through the old files to find formerly unemployed people who may have been paid too little benefit, a High Court judge ruled yesterday.

Mr Justice Woolf said in London that such an investigation might reveal about 16,000 former claimants, throughout Britain entitled to receive about £25 each - a total of about £400,000 - because of a "lamentable breakdown" in administration.

He said that the Department of Health and Social Services had argued that it would cost £4.8m, more than ten times the amount to be repaid.

The case arose through legislation to ensure that people who were voluntarily unemployed did not receive full benefit.

If a benefit officer suspected that a claimant fell into this category, his supplementary benefit was reduced by 40 per cent while his status was being investigated.

Legal aid urged for inquests

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Legal Aid should be available for coroners' inquests with no means-testing of bereaved relatives. Inquest, the coroners' courts pressure group, recommended yesterday.

The proposal, one of several aimed at reforming coroners' courts, was made in a submission to the inquiry on coroners under Justice, the all-party law reform group.

The Legal Aid Act, 1974, provides for legal aid to be available in proceedings before coroners, but the provision has never been implemented on grounds of cost, estimated by the Government at £3m, the group says.

Inquest suggests that "those represented should be entitled to recover their full costs, regardless of means."

"There can obviously be no provision at an inquest for costs to follow the event and recently-bereaved people should not be subject to the indignity of a means test."

The points in the case of the Helen Smith inquest, for example, ran to some £7,000, which had to be found by Mr Ron Smith, although he was backed by the Private Eye Fund and West Yorkshire County Council.

In the Blair Peach case, Inquest notes, the costs of the family and the Anti-Nazi League totalled more than £19,000. Relatives were faced with the choice of huge bills, or representing themselves

Lennon manuscript to be sold

By David Hewson

A 16-page unpublished manuscript of poetry, prose and nine drawings and cartoons completed by John Lennon more than 20 years ago, is expected to "fetch" between £10,000 and £12,000 in a sale of rock and roll memorabilia at Sotheby's on August 30 and 31.

The manuscript is being sold anonymously by someone who shared a flat with Lennon and attended Liverpool Art School with the former Beatle.

Sotheby's said that the work was "probably the only major unpublished Lennon manuscript in existence". In the same sale, Lennon's handwritten lyrics are expected to fetch between £3,000 and £4,000.

The late singer's mother, Julia, with a letter of authenticity from George Harrison, is estimated at between £5,000 and £8,000. The first sale will be devoted solely to Beatles material.

The second sale comprises material relating to other rock stars, including a piano formerly owned by Elton John (£3,500-£4,000), two guitars used by the Rolling Stones and photographs, gold discs, recording acetates and autographs by many stars.

Price-fixing inquiry may cut tour holiday costs

The price of package holidays could be cut under plans to refer price-fixing practices between tour operators and travel agents to the Monopolies Commission.

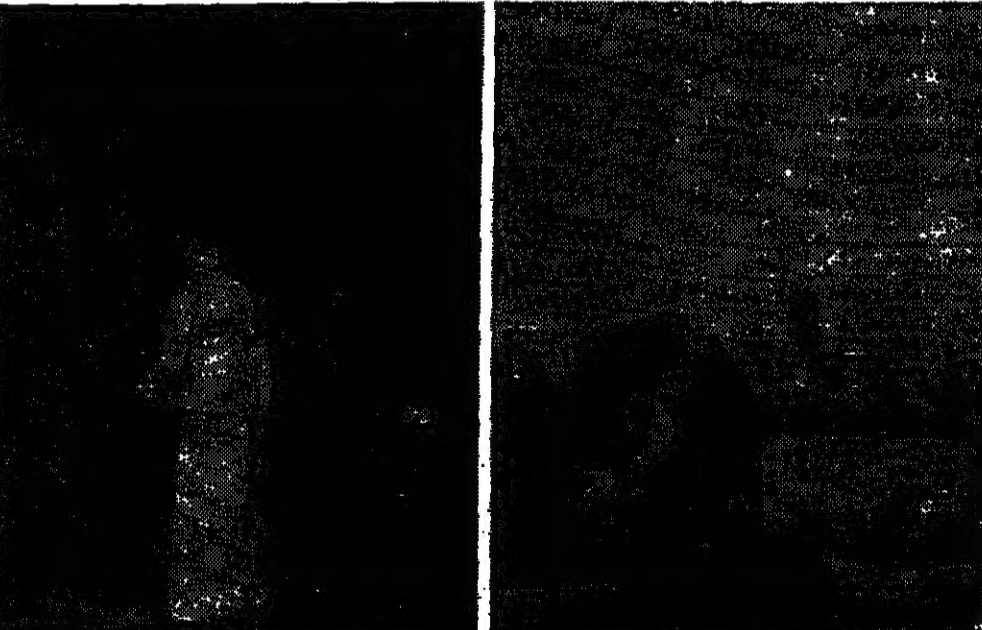
This comes after a move by Mr Ken Scott, chief executive of the Ilkerton Cooperative Society in Derbyshire, to hand back the travel agent's commission to customers who book holidays by offering a £5 voucher for every £50 they spend.

Mr Scott said: "We are an old-fashioned consumers co-operative and so when we make a profit we have got to return it."

But the holiday companies have accused him of subsidizing his holiday sales from other parts of the business. They say many small travel agents who are unable to do that could go out of business.

The Office of Fair Trading is referring the pricing system to the Monopolies Commission because holiday companies are empowered to insist that travel agents do not offer discounts on brochure prices.

Members of the Association of British Travel Agents are meeting today to discuss the matter.



Double-sided Constable painting

By John Witherow

An unknown painting by John Constable of his favourite subject, Flatford Mill in Suffolk, has been discovered on the back of an oil sketch that the artist painted of his sister.

The painting, which shows his father's mill and a small part of the surrounding river and countryside, was uncovered by Phillips auction house when it removed the wooden backing to authenticate the portrait.

Mr Nicholas Wadham, the saleroom's specialist on eighteenth and nineteenth century pictures, estimates the painting of Constable's sister in her garden in Suffolk was probably completed about 1811, just as

the artist was beginning to develop the style that was to make him a master of English landscape.

It was rare for Constable to paint on both sides of the canvas, although the Tate Gallery in London has a canvas on exhibition which hides another Constable on the reverse side.

The Tate's expert on the artist, Mr Leslie Parris, said anyone buying the picture at the Phillips auction in December would have a greater dilemma because both the sketch of Constable's sister and of the mill "are very interesting and finest".

The owner, who has asked to remain anonymous, had no idea that he possessed a double painting.

The framed canvas was the property of Constable's daughter, Isabel, and it subsequently appeared at an exhibition in London in 1889. It reemerged at Christie's two years later when it sold for £2,15s. The second painting remained undiscovered then, and again in 1908 when it changed hands at a Paris auction.

Phillips now believes that the discovery could double the value of the picture, originally estimated at £50,000.

Many councils fail to curb straw-burning in time

By Hugh Clayton

A third of the councils in England and Wales have failed to adopt the Government's tough new straw-burning rules in time for the start of the grain harvest. Lord Belstead, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, said yesterday that 148 councils had adopted draft by-laws banning burning in gardens at weekends and on Bank holidays.

The Home Office, which introduced controls, said it expected 224 councils to adopt

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MPs take dim view of European Parliament

EEC REFUNDS

There was no possible justification for the European Parliament's petty and childish action on Friday in deciding to hold up payment of the United Kingdom's 1983 refunds from the EEC, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Commons.

He said the Parliament's inept behaviour would not affect the Government's attitude to discussions of the 1984 budget overrun which would be resumed at the Budget Council on September 6 but it would, however, make the search for an agreement more, not less, difficult.

After explaining how all the procedures to enable the refunds to be paid had been completed, including a vote by the EP Budget Committee on July 12, Mr Rifkind recalled that agreement on UK refunds was reached at Stuttgart by all heads of government and was specifically endorsed by them at Fontainebleau.

The Fontainebleau settlement met the European Parliament's earlier conditions. There was no ground for new conditions being set. There was no ground for linking payment with the issue of the 1984 overrun on which the Government had made positive proposals in conformity with the Treaty and consistent with the own resources system.

He said that one of the welcome conclusions of the Fontainebleau summit was that in future, refunds would be paid automatically on the revenue side of the budget. This would prevent similar difficulties arising in the future. It might be for this reason that the European Parliament had been making difficulty over Britain's 1983 refund, the last in which it would be involved.

He went on: The Fontainebleau agreement set the EEC's finances on a new and sounder basis. We have no quarrel with other member states who are working with us to implement the Fontainebleau agreement. MPs will have noted the statement of the French Government criticizing the Parliament's action.

When the European Parliament next meets in September, we trust that it will rethink its hasty, intemperate and damaging action. The President of the European Parliament (M Pierre Pflimlin) has

said that the eventual repayment of the refund is not in doubt. That promise will have to be honoured.

Mr George Foulkes, an Opposition spokesman on EEC refunds, said it was not clear from the minister's amazing language and the Government's extreme embarrassment that the Prime Minister's so-called agreement at Fontainebleau is a mirage. What do the Government plan to do to sort out the mess?

Will it agree to our proposal to withhold from our current contribution an amount equivalent to the refund due? I can repeat the assurance given by the Leader of the Opposition that we will co-operate fully with the necessary legislation.

Will the Government take action to ensure that the heads of government who agreed, or appeared to agree, the deal at Fontainebleau will persuade their MEPs to honour that deal? Alternatively, what is the Government's view of referring to the European Court the decision of the European Parliament, since it conflicts with the decision of the EP's budget committee acting with powers on July 12?

Will the Government confirm that the agreement to increase VAT on resources which the Prime Minister made at Fontainebleau is hereby suspended until our rebate is paid? Will the minister confirm that the Government will take one of the courses I have described and will use effective action and not stand by to be satisfied before the refunds can be transferred. These conditions were fully satisfied and the Parliament then chose to change the conditions. That is a dis honourable and disreputable action for them to take.

Mr Rifkind: His remarks are fully justified by the circumstances. On this occasion the EP chose to lay down certain conditions which had to be satisfied before the refunds could be transferred. These conditions were fully satisfied and the Parliament then chose to change the conditions. That is a dis honourable and disreputable action for them to take.

Mr Rifkind: I must express some disappointment that Mr Heath has not chosen to express any criticism whatsoever at the way the Parliament used its legal powers. The European Parliament laid down certain conditions, they were more than fulfilled - and the EP then chose to change the conditions.

Mr Heath: I must express some disappointment that Mr Heath has not chosen to express any criticism whatsoever at the way the Parliament used its legal powers. The European Parliament laid down certain conditions, they were more than fulfilled - and the EP then chose to change the conditions.

It is precisely because of the experience of the last few days that she was right to insist upon this as an essential factor in the Fontainebleau agreement.

I am not in a position to give a definitive answer on the legality of the decision taken by the European Parliament. Any legal challenge would take many months with an uncertain outcome.

We hope that other governments will do what they can to bring home to their own MEPs the need for the Parliament to honour the obligation not simply at Fontainebleau but the commitments it entered into when it set conditions for the release of these funds. Now that those conditions have been fully satisfied, it is choosing to bring forward new conditions.

There will be no question of this House being asked to ratify an increase in our resources while those refunds remain to be paid.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C): I commend the moderation of the Government's response to this dis honourable action. It is likely to influence members by abuse over their apparently perfectly legal action. Finding a solution to this problem does require action by governments as well as Parliaments. That means we must no longer remain isolated in solving the problems of the Community's finances this year.

I therefore advise those who are taking decisions, that the Government itself is prepared to accept a reasonable solution to the annual problem, as well as trying to influence the European Parliament to approve our refunds.

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Rippon: Damage to assembly's credibility.

proposal the normal procedure would be for the President of the Parliament to certify to the commission that the matter had been approved and then payment could have been made.

The president, on his own authority, chose (he continued) to overturn the normal procedure of the Parliament over which he presided until recently.

Mr Edward Heath (Old Bexley and Sidcup, C): The main objective in this present situation must be to find an acceptable solution to the financial problems of the community. The way to do this is by influence members by abuse over their apparently perfectly legal action.

Mr Heath: I must express some disappointment that Mr Heath has not chosen to express any criticism whatsoever at the way the Parliament used its legal powers. The European Parliament laid down certain conditions, they were more than fulfilled - and the EP then chose to change the conditions.

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Blocking financial shenanigans at London's County Hall

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, defended Government action to deal with what he described as the grossly irresponsible financial shenanigans at County Hall and elsewhere in advance of the proposed abolition of the GLC and metropolitan county councils.

It is intended that if an abolition authority makes payments to a borough council or to a district council without the consent of the Secretary of State, he may then require the recipient authority to repay the money.

Mr Jenkin was responding to Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, who raised the matter in the Commons on a point of order prior to discussion of Lords amendments to the Local Government (Finance Provisions) Bill. The Bill gives the way for abolition of the GLC and metropolitan county councils.

Dr Cunningham said that on July 24 Mr Jenkin announced he would be seeking powers in the main GLC abolition Bill, not yet published, retrospectively to annul any financial transaction by the GLC, and presumably the metropolitan county councils, of which he disapproved.

In the amendments to this Bill which we are being asked to consider (he said) there are penal sanctions against councillors of a borough or district council who are found to have been involved in financial transactions which would give the power to disbar people from public office for life.

The European Convention on Human Rights, which is a part of the law in this country, is not falling foul of the law in this country, he is certainly coming close to it. Mr Jenkin was asking the House to approve amendments which would lead to the possibility of people being banned from public office for life for actions which may have been perfectly lawful at the time. It was an unprecedented act by any government of any political persuasion.

Mr Jenkin said he was prepared to defend his counter obstruction measures - part of the general measures the Government was having to take, faced as they were with the wholly irresponsible behaviour of the GLC. No question of disqualification would arise.

Dr Cunningham said Mr Jenkin appeared to be saying he would give an assurance that no councillor would be barred from public office for life because of his or her retrospective decisions. That assurance was not worth the paper it was written on.

The effect of the proposals (he said) would be to give statutory force to retrospective powers in the hands of Mr Jenkin or his successor. If it is ready to be published tomorrow, as reported in a daily newspaper, then it was ready to be published last Friday or last Thursday (he said). The Government is hiding from it. It is a sham of almost every aspect of these proposals.

The Lords' amendment, approved by 278 votes to 12 - Government majority, 266.

Mr Jenkin then moved that MPs agree with the Lords' amendment extending the life of the seven councils for a year. He said the proposal was to be put to the House, to cancel the 1985 elections to these upper tier councils, still stood and was embodied in the Bill as it came back from the Lords.

Nothing that happened in the Lords on the Bill had caused the Government to depart from its commitment to abolish these upper tier councils by April 1, 1986. There was no precedent for holding elections to authorities with only 11 months to run, and peers had accepted this view.

The Government's own amendment providing that the existing councillors should continue in office until they disappeared had been preferred, and this was the substance of the amendment and others being discussed with it.

He said that he would not consider such a motion at that time.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, then moved that the House should agree with a Lords' amendment providing that Part II of the Local Government (Finance Provisions) Bill should come into force only on the passage of an affirmative order through both Houses of Parliament.

He said that the Government had introduced the amendment in the Lords to meet concern that Parliament should be involved in bringing in Part II of the paving Bill. The Government had throughout maintained that the paving Bill should not prejudice the main Bill to be introduced in the autumn.

This amendment was a somewhat unusual step as it was not normally held necessary to have an order to bring into effect a measure so recently approved by Parliament.

Mr Alan Beith said there was a heavy reliance in the Bill on what happened in the subsequent Bill and if the kind of thing happened to that Bill which had happened to this one, for example in the Lords, they would be left with the steps which were to be taken being made irrelevant.

It was a constitutional monstrosity that they should be discussing a commencement order for a Bill dependent on another Bill of which they had as yet had no sight. A statement on the nature of that later Bill was expected tomorrow (Tuesday). It should have been made at least before today's debate.

Mr Jack Straw, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, said the Secretary of State had promised a consultation document about the services which would be taken over by joint boards and those made over to the district councils. He had given an undertaking that it will be published before the summer recess. It was wrong of him not to publish the document in good time for this debate.

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Mr Jenkin said if there were no such proposals then the authorities had nothing to fear.

The substance of retrospective powers, disqualification and surcharge had been raised, but that was

The hypocrisy of the Labour Party in wanting to abolish the Lords but applauding its decisions if they suited Labour really did stick in the gullet. A leading article in *The Times* on June 30 would bear repetition because it had spoken of Labour's dishonest position and said that the "depths of the dishonesty" had been exposed.

The Government believed firmly in the revising powers of the Lords, and that was why it had accepted the option of extending the tenure of existing councils for another year. But this had raised the spectre of deliberate obstruction by the abolition councils, a sad commentary on Labour Party.

Amid Labour laughter, Mr Jenkin added: We shall listen with interest to hear the front bench line over the recent activities of some of these councils who seem to be so ready to flout the ordinary decencies of public life.

The Government had no option but to take preventive action against councillors. First, a new clause required these authorities to obtain his consent before making payments under Section 147 from April 1, 1985. Most authorities had committed their funds for this year.

Another new clause would require his consent to be given before any interest in land was disposed of or any contract above a certain value was entered into. This would take effect as soon as the Bill was enacted.

The main abolition Bill would contain a clause requiring the GLC and the metropolitan county councils to obtain his consent before providing assistance to another local authority and before financing activities undertaken by other local authorities under agency agreements. The control would be applied to all such transactions and arrangements entered into from July 24 last, when he made the announcement.

Where consent was not obtained, the Bill would give him power to require the repayment of money, with interest, by April 1, 1986.

It was a matter of regret to the Government that it found itself faced with having to take these unpleasant steps, but he had been staggered by the depths of irresponsibility.

He said that he would not consider such a motion at that time.

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Jenkin: Irresponsible financial shenanigans.

not the Government's intention. The only provision it intended to include in the Bill in the next session was the power to require repayment of monies made without his consent.

He would be prepared to include in the legislation an expression of the fact that it was not part of the Government's intention that this should have anything to do with disqualification or surcharge. Faced with the threat of transference of hundreds of millions of pounds, the Government would have been grossly irresponsible if it had not acted in this way.

The Government was entirely right in principle, it could cite ample precedent for retrospective provisions, and on the merits of the issue it was right to proceed.

In past reorganizations, governments had not had to deal with authorities dominated by left wing extremists. Certain GLC councillors had made it clear that they were going if they could to pursue a scorched earth policy. Some of the proposals had stuck in the throat of even some of the Labour councillors.

In just two days, on July 20 and July 23, GLC committees dealt with a large number of separate measures involving major decisions and large sums of money. This was not local government in its ordinary manifestations. It was a travesty of what local government should be about.

Dr John Cunningham, said the Opposition did not want to omit the Lords' amendment, but to remove the original clause from the Bill and replace it with a reserve power, after enactment of the main Bill, to limit terms of office of new councillors from any date after April 1986 - the date on which the Government expected to abolish the GLC and metropolitan councils.

The intention in introducing an interim provisions Bill had been badly flawed. Any decision to cancel elections before the main issues had been decided was also wrong. The House of Lords was being passed and, in spite of the amendments, they would be made in the amendments with considerable unease and mingling.

The date of April 1, 1986 was totally unrealistic as a final date for abolition. The amendments expected tomorrow (Tuesday) should have been made today.

Mr Jenkin said that the document to be published tomorrow (Tuesday) contained few surprises. It would bring together within two covers a considerable number of decisions, announced in written replies, in debate and statements with a few details not yet the subject of public announcements.

Dr Cunningham said Mr Jenkin had said that Labour councillors had flouted the decencies of public life. That had been a scandalous thing to say and there was no evidence to support it.

The minister was responsible for the most unprecedented authoritarian legislation local government had ever seen. He had taken powers on an unprecedented scale.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on Government's economic employment, and industry policy. Lords (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, report, third day.

Debate on CAA report refused

An emergency debate was unanimously brought in the Commons by Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport, on the report of the Civil Aviation Authority on airlines' competition policy.

He said the British aviation industry was racked by uncertainty and financial doubts about the propositions resulting from the CAA's report.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) turned down his request.

Inter-City plan to be published

RAILWAYS

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, reported to the Commons his consent for the electrification of British Rail's East Coast main line, announced on Friday.

He said he had originally planned to make the announcement in the House today (Monday) but some-how journalists got hold of the story and it would have been pointless to deny it.

Mr Archie Kirkwood (Roxburgh and Berwickshire, L) complained that the announcement had been somewhat casual, but added that the decision would be warmly welcomed by all those north east of Hitchen.

He went on: If it is true that the BR board expects to get a rate of return of 7 per cent on this investment, with there be cheaper freight and rail fares than there would otherwise have been?

Mr Ridley: I confirm the project has passed the 7 per cent test discount rate which is why it is commercial. The other questions are for judgment of BR.

Seat belts have reduced fatalities

MOTORING

The first year of compulsory seat belt wearing saw a reduction of more than 7,000 fatal and serious front seat casualties compared to the previous year, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, told the Commons at a session on road safety.

Seat belt wearing rates remained close to 95 per cent throughout the first year, she said.

Mrs Chalker said: Among fatal and serious casualties, 75 per cent were reported as wearing belts and 9 per cent not wearing belts, remaining 16 per cent were unknown.

Wearing rates among slightly

logically, in the fullness of time, we may look forward to further electrification in the north-east of Scotland.

Mr Ridley: The reason the Government approved this investment was because it showed a good rate of return. That will continue to be our criteria in deciding on any other electrification.

I do not want it to be taken as a green light for electrification elsewhere, unless the proposals can show a rate of return that can be earned, as was the case this time.

Mr Peter Seape, an Opposition spokesman on transport, it is typical of him that even when he is announcing good news he makes a cock-up of the whole thing. Why have we not seen the Inter-City strategy report, of which this proposal was only a small part?

Mr Ridley: It is typical of him that when he hears good news he makes a cock-up of receiving it. I confirm that the Inter-City strategy has been received and approved and the BR board will shortly be publishing a copy which does not include any commercially sensitive information. It will be made available to MPs.

Mr Michael Havers said he did not know, but thought one was appointed to Rotherham. They would deal with all cases, he added, not just those involving the dispute.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton North, C) said of our belief that the law is pitifully inadequate to deal with Scargill's intimidatory heavies who seem not only to be laughing at the law but stamping all over its grave.

Will he bring forward rapidly measures to ensure that the perpetrators of such violence can be adequately, rapidly, justly and firmly dealt with.

Sir Michael Havers: In my view, with a minor exception about riot, the criminal law is adequate. It is an enormous task to bring evidence to justify proceedings.

Fifteen years ago, the former Schools Council general secretary, Lord Alexander of Potterhill, argued for a new Education Act to redress the failure of 1944 to prepare youth for work. He is now fighting for a system of colleges which every child should attend until the age of 18.

Instead the Government is removing 25 per cent of spending on non-advanced further education" from the local councils, and handing it to the Manpower Services Commission: £65m next year.

That there is no agreement on the answers simply highlights the need for firmer decisions on new directions, both in deciding where power will lie and how it should be used. The consensus after 1944 is dead, and the struggle to find a new one has yet to be fruit.

Tomorrow: The future

20 per cent of miners' cases dealt with

COAL DISPUTE

Courts had dealt with 20 per cent of the 4,000 people arrested during the miners' dispute. Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said during questions in the Commons.

The charges against the 4,000 people involved public order to much more serious ones and included 100 charges of conspiracy and protection of property, which meant besetting someone's home, an offence he considered to be very serious.

He was replying to Sir Nicholas Bonsor (Uppingham, C) who asked for details of charges arising from the dispute, particularly those involving miners who had been threatened in their own homes.

Earlier in question time, Sir Michael Havers said three stipendiary magistrates had been appointed to deal with the extra workload in magistrates' courts.

Mr John Morris, chief Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, asked in what areas the magistrates had been appointed.

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Tomorrow: The future

Drought relief for Africa

Britain is increasing its food aid and drought relief for Africa, Mr Timothy Ralston, Minister for Overseas Development, said during question time in the Commons.

He said that the 1984 African appeal of the International Committee for the Red Cross would receive £150,000 and the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies £350,000.

He said that he had also set aside £3m for emergency and humanitarian relief to be used primarily through the voluntary agencies.

Hotel classification

The Government has asked the English Tourist Board, in consultation with other tourist boards and interested bodies, to examine ways of strengthening the English Board's national scheme for the classification and registration of hotels.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, said in a Commons written reply to Mr Robert Baskin (Harrowgate, C) that under the ETB scheme hotels registered voluntarily with the board and agreed to comply with the board's code of conduct. They were then categorized according to the range of facilities they provided and listed, if they so wished, in the board's official accommodation guide.

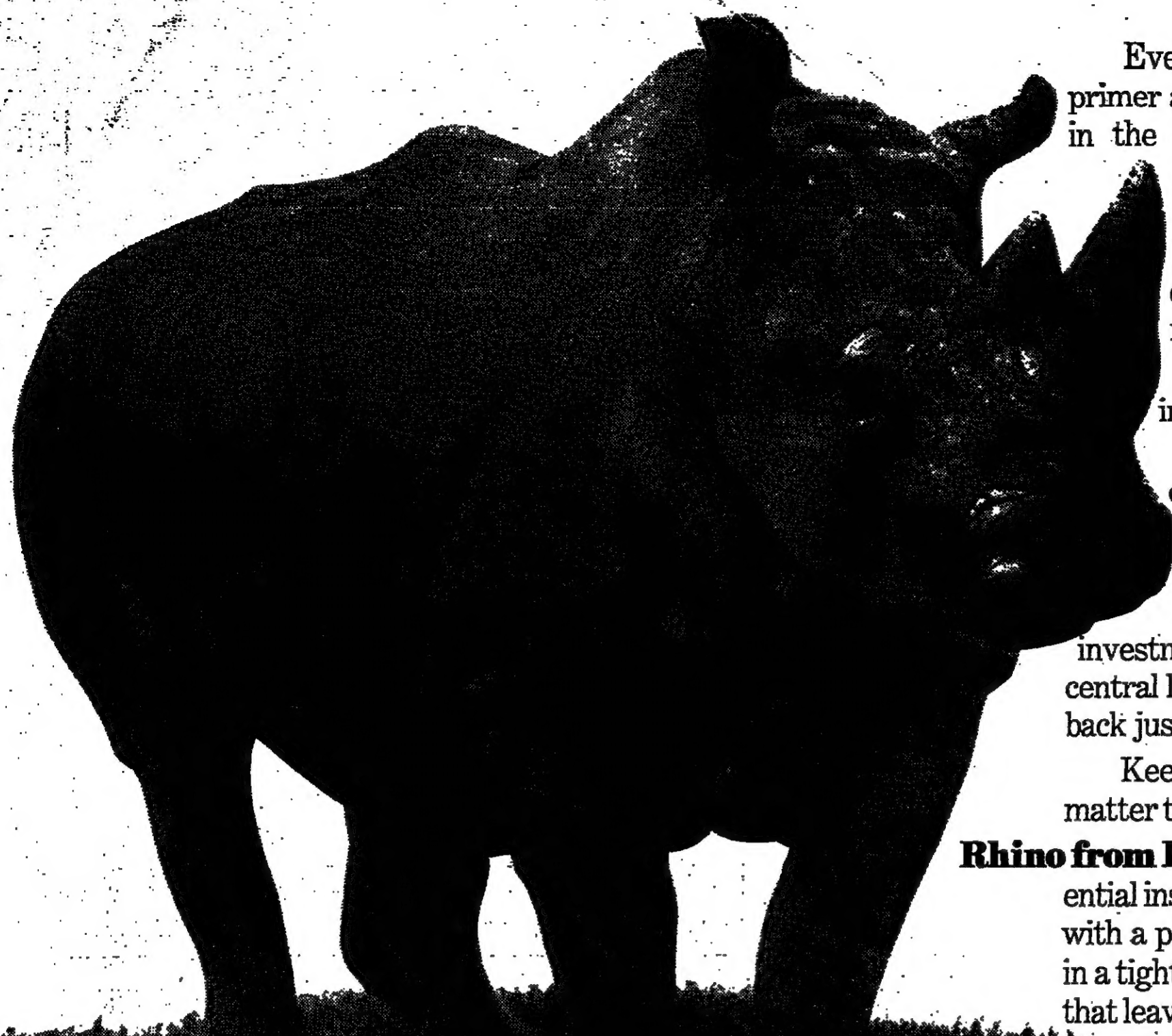
Following the Government's review of tourism policy, he has asked the board to examine ways of strengthening this scheme to make it a more effective weapon against inadequate standards.

As for training opportunities, the ETB was collaborating with the CBI special programmes unit to establish a youth training scheme in tourism which it was hoped to pilot in Cornwall and East Anglia from September.

Whitehall brief

Who is keeping quiet and has not joined the Cheltenham overground movement. (They decided from the outset not to behave like an underground).

The other reason the overground cherish Mr Braumholtz is because he is a bit of a character. As a fellow dissenter put it: "He is the archetypal eccentric mathematician. Up until the time he had a very eccentric life. He was part of the GCHQ fabric. It must be quite odd of character for him to identify so much with an anti-establishment view."



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And 12% of the metal is zinc coated, against which Bertha here can only manage a gramme or two of this increasingly valuable metal.

(Despite being such a shrewd investment, the Prisma 1600 complete with central locking and alloy wheels will set you back just £6,400.)

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Rhino from Longleat. You don't get preferential insurance rates, a lasting relationship with a partner who has forgiving manners in a tight corner, or the kind of acceleration that leaves many a two litre road hog behind.

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Lancia Prismas outlast every other car tested (except one that

Which one has the thicker skin?



weighs about the same as Bertha) thanks to that extra thick coat of primer cataphoretically bonded to every part of the body.

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Hijackers' threats fail as airliner flies to Curaçao with hostages

By Our Foreign Staff

A hijacked Venezuelan airliner, carrying 82 passengers and five crew, landed at the Dutch Caribbean island of Curaçao yesterday, after a deadline to blow it up had expired.

The plane arrived at Hato airport, Willemstad, less than 30 minutes after it took off from the nearby island of Aruba. Curaçao was the Aeropostal DC9's original destination when it was hijacked on Sunday after taking off from Caracas.

An exhausted pilot told Curaçao officials by radio: "If they can have the money and helicopter, this will end here". The hijackers had demanded \$5m (£4m) and a helicopter.

As Dutch and Venezuelan negotiators waited, two shots rang out. "Curaçao, did you hear that? It's a warning," the pilot said. One of the two hijackers was holding a revolver to the co-pilot's head, he said.

"Please, please, Curaçao,"

then told the negotiators that they would blow up the plane. "And we don't want to talk about any children," said one, apparently referring to efforts in Curaçao and Trinidad to win the release of the seven children on the airliner.

Aeropostal gave a list of passengers according to nationalities: four Americans, 32 Dutch, 13 Venezuelans, four Portuguese, three Lebanese, four Argentines, and one person from Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Venezuelan press reports described the hijackers as Lebanese, while informed sources at Oranjestad airport on Aruba spoke of one Haitian and one Dominican or Cuban.

According to the Venezuelan press, there were three Lebanese on board - identified as Najib Hamoud, Yunda Hamoud and Abane Hamoud. One of them was said to be an arms dealer.

The situation was tense and difficult, according to Governor Pedro Bishop of Aruba, after contact was broken between the hijackers and the control tower.

After the plane was seized on Sunday, it flew first to Port of Spain, Trinidad, where negotiations failed and it was refuelled.



PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Uruguay Maria Duffau Echevarren

By Caroline Moorehead

Maria Cecilia Duffau Echevarren has spent the last two and a half years in Sector C of Punta de Rieles prison for women in Montevideo on the grounds of belonging to a banned left-wing organisation - a charge her family emphatically denies.

She is known to have been held in solitary confinement and to be suffering from an untreated heart condition. She is 31.

She was arrested in Chary, on the frontier with Brazil, on her return from visiting her sister, who had fled Uruguay after police threats over her work with the now banned human rights group, Service for Peace and Justice.

She is believed to have been tortured. Psychological pressure was applied on her mother, to whom her daughter's recorded screams were played.

For the first two years of her imprisonment her lawyer discouraged all publicity because he felt it might make her position even worse.

Now, however, conditions in Punta de Rieles Sector C have so deteriorated that only publicity might help to improve them: women prisoners are being denied the one warm, sunlit cell and are being confined to smaller, cramped cells; washing and sanitary facilities have been drastically reduced and the women are constantly being provoked and bullied by their guards, and their belongings scattered.



Maria Duffau Echevarren: Recorded screams

Afghans profit from US double standard

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration has been secretly sending funds to rebels in Afghanistan since the Soviet Union invaded on December 27, 1979. The amounts have probably ranged from \$30m (£23m) to \$35m a year, representing perhaps the biggest covert operation by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Congress clearly takes a different line on guerrillas in Afghanistan and those fighting the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. Nicaraguan rebels have probably already exhausted the \$24m appropriated earlier this year, and no more direct funding is likely at present.

Aid to Afghan rebels has slipped through Congress several times since the Soviet invasion, always with the enthusiastic and confidential blessing of the Democratic Party. Last week the Democratic-controlled House appropriations committee approved another \$50m for 1984.

The Democrats initially went along with the secret Nicaragua aid but both they and an important minority of Republicans in Congress have grown unhappy. The Sandinistas, at least, do have some reasonable claim to popular support.

Although the last of the direct aid for Nicaraguan rebels has probably been spent, the CIA will almost certainly remain on the ground by diverting funds intended for other purposes. President Reagan has, in effect, given up hope of getting more direct aid from Congress. The Administration has quietly stopped lobbying for an immediate, additional allocation of \$21m.

With Afghanistan, the congressional mood is quite different. The \$50m approved last week was tacked on to a \$5.4 billion supplementary budget appropriation for this financial year, apparently buried in some additional funding for the Air Force. The Committee was in closed session at the time.

The Administration indicated that it wanted the money to offset losses of equipment during recent Soviet attacks on rebel-held areas in the Panjshir valley. American money is believed to be used for the direct purchase of arms and ammunition, sent to the guerrillas through Pakistan.

Even a report that Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, does not expect the negotiations to be held in September failed to curb the outward optimism of Reagan officials. They said they had detected several indications that Mr Gromyko might be less warm to the proposed Vienna talks than Mr Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet leader.

Mr Gromyko's remarks were reported by Mr George McGovern, the former Senator from South Dakota and briefly a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination. He said Mr Gromyko made the remark during a three-hour conversation in Yalta on Friday. "He is very pessimistic about it," Mr McGovern said.

"Gromyko does not think the present Administration wants, as he called it, productive relations with the Soviets. They (the Americans) want to cause trouble. They want to weaken the Soviet system. They want to bring it down. So the future does not look too good unless there is some fundamental change," he said.

Lord Carrington, Secretary-General of Nato, said yesterday that the talks are unlikely before the presidential election. President Reagan and Nato leaders had made it clear that they were interested in arms control talks but "the Soviet Union does not seem prepared to talk to us".

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Hunt for clues: Police near the car of Claudio Stefanacci, aged 21, and his fiancée, Pia Rontal, aged 18, on the isolated road at Vicolo di Mugello in Tuscany where they were found murdered yesterday.

Genscher plays down coalition split

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, leader of the Free Democrats, strongly defended his party's opposition to the start-up of the controversial Buschhaus power plant on the eve of an emergency parliamentary debate which has brought Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other deputies back from their holidays and led to a bitter row within the coalition.

Before a special session of the coalition to discuss the issue, Herr Genscher spoke out in support of proposals by Herr Martin Bangemann, the FDP Economics Minister, to speed up the fitting of filters on the pollution from the coal-fired plant. Both tried to play down the row that has broken out with Chancellor Kohl, and Herr Genscher said he did not think the coalition was endangered.

Members of the FDP, however, have called for a free vote in the emergency Bundestag debate today and are threatening to side with the Opposition. The special session, the first time Parliament has been recalled for six years, is likely to be heated, with members expressing strong resentment at the overriding of their almost

unanimous, but non-binding, vote last month to delay opening Buschhaus until filters had been installed.

The cabinet postponed a vote on the issue last week, but is due to reach a decision tomorrow. Both the Government and the Christian Democratic Premier of Lower Saxony are keen to give the go-ahead for immediate

operations at Buschhaus to save 1,000 jobs in the mining industry.

Chancellor Kohl is furious that, for the second time in two months, the Free Democrats have shown themselves unreliable partners, and accused them at the weekend of trying to increase their own visibility at the expense of others. He warned them that this would not help them. In May the FDP severely embarrassed the Kohl Government by retracting support for its proposed amnesty for political donors who had avoided tax.

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister, and a long-time foe of the FDP, called the party's decision "completely incomprehensible".

Science report, page 14

Soviet gas for allies

Moscow (Reuter) - The Soviet Union has announced a proposal to build a natural gas pipeline for its East European allies, apparently to compensate for future stagnation or decline in oil deliveries.

Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, industrial chief in the Communist Party Central Committee, said the allied states help build the new pipeline, which would pump 26 to 22 billion cubic metres of gas a year from western Siberia.

He wrote in *Pravda* that the proposal was made at a summit of Comecon in Moscow last month, but gave no date for the start of construction.

Washington clings to Vienna hopes

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

American officials are continuing to insist that there is still a chance that Soviet-proposed talks with the United States on nuclear weapons will be held in Vienna in September. The prospects, however, are clearly fading fast.

President Reagan's strategists appear to have decided that, with an election campaign under way, he should not be seen in any way to be stubborn or unwilling to talk to the Russians. Consequently, Administration officials are at pains to emphasize that the mood in Washington is extremely conciliatory.

Even a report that Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, does not expect the negotiations to be held in September failed to curb the outward optimism of Reagan officials. They said they had detected several indications that Mr Gromyko might be less warm to the proposed Vienna talks than Mr Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet leader.

Mr Gromyko's remarks were reported by Mr George McGovern, the former Senator from South Dakota and briefly a

contender for the Democratic presidential nomination. He said Mr Gromyko made the remark during a three-hour conversation in Yalta on Friday. "He is very pessimistic about it," Mr McGovern said.

"Gromyko does not think the present Administration wants, as he called it, productive relations with the Soviets. They (the Americans) want to cause trouble. They want to weaken the Soviet system. They want to bring it down. So the future does not look too good unless there is some fundamental change," he said.

Lord Carrington, Secretary-General of Nato, said yesterday that the talks are unlikely before the presidential election. President Reagan and Nato leaders had made it clear that they were interested in arms control talks but "the Soviet Union does not seem prepared to talk to us".

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Solidarity leaders to review strategy

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Fugitive leaders of Solidarity are preparing a meeting with colleagues recently released from prison to discuss new strategies of opposition to the Polish Government, Solidarity sources disclosed yesterday.

Mr Marian Jurczyk, a Solidarity leader who is in hospital, has called for such a meeting, and another top union man recently freed under the amnesty, Mr Andrzej Gwiazda, has told friends the underground opposition now has to think again about its role.

The underground has already set up a series of informal meetings, often held in churches, but clearly it wants a full session as soon as all the 652 political prisoners are freed. More than half have now been released and most of the leading Solidarity organizers, and their advisers are expected to be freed this week.

One of the most experienced underground organizers, Mr Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, was freed on Friday - and promptly went to ground. For three days, even his wife did not know where he was.

Since he is accompanied by his lawyer, Mr Lech Adamczyk, there is speculation that he may already be in contact with former union colleagues. A monastery is one of the few sanctuaries from the gaze of the security police, which is evidently keeping Mr Frasyniuk and other activists under close observation.

The underground leadership, also known as the Provisional Coordinating Committee of Solidarity, has declared that it will not give itself up under the amnesty terms offered by the government. It has until the end of December to surrender.

A statement issued by the leadership said that it would continue to press for the restoration of free trade unions and appealed for the release of the captured underground leader Mr Bogdan Lis. Preliminary investigations against Mr Lis have been based on treason charges, explicitly excluded from the amnesty.

The four Solidarity advisers and members of the Workers' Self-Defence Committee, Kor, are still in Rakowicka Prison awaiting release.

As part of a government cost-cutting programme, the Foreign Office is trying to economize on its worldwide travel bill by taking increased advantage of airlines' cheap promotional fares.

As a result of this and other organizational changes, it has managed to avoid incurring higher travel costs despite increases in airline fares and subsistence payments.

Under-secretaries have been made responsible for travel budgets in their specific areas of the world totalling £1,769,000, instead of all travel being approved by one central department.

A report published this week

that travel by Foreign Office staff is subject to rules which also apply to all other government departments. A spokesman said these mean that only a small number of diplomats travel first class.

On journeys of up to two and a half hours officials mostly fly by economy class, though ambassadorial grades may fly by club class where available. On longer journeys senior ambassadorial staff travel first class or club class. Lower grades travel by club class or by economy class.

Progress in Financial Management in Government Departments Command No. 5297 (Stationery Office £6.90).

without whom the PMDB's chances of electing the next President are slim - about the composition of a Neves-led government. It has been accepted that the Vice-President should be a liberal, and a new party of that name is to be founded soon. But the PMDB is adamant that its nominee should run the economy.

The alliance of PMDB with PDS rebels, has not yet produced a detailed programme, but it plans to bring the four-year-old recession to an end, and to get the economy going again. Senhor Neves has said that the policy of recession has failed to reduce inflation, now running at 230 per cent a year, and rising. He has also stated that he will renegotiate the debt, but not call a moratorium.

The other PDS candidate, Senhor Andreazza, is receiving

Tough negotiations are going on with the 50 or so PDS rebels

much support from the Government at the last minute. But it may be too late for him to defeat Senhor Maluf. However, considerably more PDS members, including even the leader of the party in Congress, Senhor Nelson Marchezan, might defect to the rebels. They are concerned about their political future with Senhor Maluf in the presidency. Senator José Sarney, the PDS national president until a few weeks ago, has already done so.

Anxious to reassure concern among the military, Senhor Neves has said that he will not stand down from the presidency to allow direct elections to be held in two years time, were he to be elected. This is being demanded as a price for support by the maverick Governor of Rio de Janeiro state, Senhor Leonel Brizola, who feels he

19 trampled to death in Thai food stampede

Bangkok (AP) - At least 19 people were trampled to death and 44 others injured when more than 2,000 people surged forward through narrow gates during a Buddhist charity food handout here.

At least 14 of the victims were children who were at the head of the crowd trying to get into the Pathumwan Association to receive 12lb bags of rice and 10-baht (30p) notes.

Siamese twin 'critical'

Toronto (AP) - A two-year-old Siamese twin, whose sex was changed from boy to girl during an operation to separate the children was in a critical condition after emergency surgery to stem severe bleeding. The other twin was doing "as well as could be expected".

The twins, from Burma, were joined at the pelvis and were separated by a 43-member surgical team in a 12-hour operation.

Delhi (Reuter) - Troops were called in to rescue hundreds of families marooned by floods in the north-eastern state of Assam, where the death toll has reached 17. Reports said 1,00,000 people were affected as the Brahmaputra River and its tributaries overflowed.

Haven for 79

Hongkong (AFP) - Seventy-nine Vietnamese refugees, 46 of them children, reached here after spending nine days at sea in an 80ft boat. Their arrival brought the total of boat people reaching Hongkong this year to 1,335.

Mobutu triumph



President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, who looked set for another seven years in office after winning almost 100 per cent support in a presidential plebiscite in which he was the only candidate. Voting passed off without incident amid tight security.

Refugees flee

Bangkok (AP) - Thai military sources said that Vietnamese forces inside Cambodia have shelled the vicinity of a Cambodian resistance camp near the border and forced 2,000 refugees to flee to Thailand.

Sailor missing

Tokyo (AP) - Thirteen members of the crew of a South Korean cargo ship were missing after the vessel sank in stormy weather on Sunday night. Four of the crew were rescued when the 1,180-ton Ilshin Glory went down about 20 miles off the coast of Tsushima island.

Editor killed

Bangkok (AP) - Singha Rattanasak, editor of a provincial newspaper was shot dead as he boarded a bus in south-eastern Thailand. 21 journalists were murdered in Thailand last year.

Aid to prayer

Liege (AFP) - A prayer carpet fitted with a compass to show the direction of Mecca has been invented by a Belgian businessman, Mr Maurice van de Walle.

Monkeys routed

Johannesburg (Reuter) - A troop of about 80 monkeys, enraged when a female and baby were caught in a trap beside a house in Durban and attacked two policemen who tried to rescue the occupants. Armed reinforcements shot four monkeys dead.

Backstairs bargaining begins in Brazil

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo

The main opposition grouping in Brazil will next week name Senhor Tancredino Neves, the state governor of Minas Gerais, as its candidate for the presidency.

The Brazilian Democratic Movement (PMDB) and the breakaway "liberal" wing of the Social Democratic Party (PDS) will announce their choice on August 7, and a week later Senhor Neves will step down as state governor.

Meanwhile the main PDS party has brought forward to August 11 the convention at which its candidate will be selected. This is now widely expected to be Senhor Paulo Maluf, the ex-governor of São Paulo state, though Senhor Mario Andreazza, the Interior Minister, seems to be catching up.

Tough negotiations are going on with the 50 or so PDS rebels

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Disasters widen the gap between rich and poor

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The world's agricultural performance last year was marked more strongly than in previous years by the dramatic contrast between the poorest and the richest countries.

The world food and agricultural report issued here by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation states that in Africa many of the world's most impoverished nations were confronted by widespread drought and other natural disasters.

Although 24 countries in all parts of the continent were grappling with food and other shortages in the worst cases there were reports of local famine.

North Africa, on the other hand, faced problems created by unsold stocks of cereals sufficient in size to threaten the

stability of grain markets and the solvency of farmers.

Between these two extremes, the rest of the world reported very uneven results. The net effect, according to preliminary data, was a slight overall decline in world food production amounting to a little less than one per cent.

This was only the second time since 1945 that global production has fallen, the first being in 1972 when the setback ushered in the food crisis of the mid-1970s.

But the drop in 1983, besides being comparatively small, took place in very different circumstances. Stocks were larger in relation to consumption, markets were depressed and no reason existed for a buyers' panic like that of ten years earlier.

Efficiency of Lebanese Army still in doubt as US Marines pull out

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Officially, everything is going well in Beirut these days. The very last contingent of US Marines was scheduled to leave Beirut before dawn today, leaving behind - in theory at least - a unified capital where the Army had just crushed the first serious violation of the new truce and whose Prime Minister had just returned from Saudi Arabia with a promise of no less than \$450 million (about £335m) in aid to rebuild Lebanon.

"There is no longer east or west Beirut," one Lebanese brigadier-general announced, as his troops smashed down more of the city-centre barricades. "It's now a united Lebanon with a united capital."

Reality, however, smells a little different around Beirut. It is perfectly true that the American are going. The 90 or so remaining Marines are to be flown out by helicopter to the Sixth Fleet today now that the US and British Embassy personnel in west Beirut have moved home.

But when the Marines' three amphibious tracked vehicles outside the empty British Embassy made their dark departure in the early hours of yesterday, it was a clutch of Druze militiamen - not the Lebanese Army - who protected their embarkation from a little fishing jetty in Ein Mreisse. A

Death threat to King Hussein

Amman (AFP) - The Jewish activists group Terror Against Terror (TAT) is believed to be behind death threats against King Hussein of Jordan and his family, issued in a letter delivered to the Agency France-Press bureau here yesterday. The letter said TAT would punish those who helped activities "endangering the security of the Jewish state" and branded the Hashemite family "enemies of Jewry".

US Marine officer actually stood ankle-deep in the Mediterranean and hugged the local Druze commander to bid him farewell. There was no Lebanese officer to say goodbye.

Given the ill-fated nature of the United States' military involvement in the country, the Lebanese authorities might indeed have preferred to remain absent at this curious ceremony. Unfortunately, the Lebanese Army's largely Muslim Sixth Brigade - to whom west Beirut has performed been entrusted - did not exactly perform with total resolution on Sunday when Druze and Sunni militiamen, apparently squabbling over who tore down a party poster from a wall, began a series of street

battles in one of the most densely populated parts of the city.

The Army drove a dozen armoured vehicles between the two sides and sent in hundreds of troops on foot. But the militiamen stopped fighting only when military "liaison" officers had requested the gunmen to call a truce. Armed men continued to flock onto the streets long after the Sixth Brigade had officially reimposed order - six internal security force officers watched indifferently as a gunman shot up a television crew's equipment - and the soldiers did nothing about them.

Even the claim by Mr Rashid Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, that the Saudis had told him during his weekend visit to Jeddah that they would give \$400m in aid to Lebanon, looked remote yesterday when it became clear that the donation would be contingent on the success of the Government's current security plan.

Down on the old front line, Brigadier-General Mahamed Haj's assertion that Beirut was now united would also have been more credible if armed Shia and Druze checkpoints were not still installed a hundred yards from army roadblocks.

Optimism is thus a word that should still be used with the greatest care in Beirut.



Clearing up: Soldiers hunt for mines near the martyrs' monument in Beirut.

Rabbis exploit poll impasse in Israel to press demands

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

There are growing signs that one result of Israel's general election stalemate will be even stricter Jewish religious laws than those introduced in recent years.

The influential chief rabbi-atte yesterday called on the three main religious parties - which between them control a vital 12 seats - to form a single negotiating block in pursuit of a number of new conditions.

According to Israeli radio, the senior rabbis are demanding that the parties insist on a complete ban on public transport during the Sabbath; the closure of all places of entertainment in the 24-hour period; and the enactment of a law restricting the definition of who can be considered a Jew in relation to the law of return to Israel.

The chances of the ruling Likud forming the new government improved yesterday with a decision by two ultra-orthodox deputies in the Agudat Israel party to form a committee to negotiate terms. The move was made after a meeting between the orthodox leaders and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, who pledged to support their demand for religious legislation, including a law to extend rabbinical control over archaeological digs.

At the same time, Mr Shimon Peres, Labour's leader, was bitterly criticized by some left-wing supporters for hinting that he would be prepared to push through religious laws against their opposition if that was the price of forming a coalition with religious backing.

West Bank university blocked by troops

Jerusalem - Israeli troops yesterday blocked all entrances to Al Najah University in Nablus in the occupied West Bank after seizing two lorry loads of propaganda material from a "Palestine Week" exhibition on the campus.

The snoop comes at a time when the 1,300,000 Arabs in the occupied territories are increasingly apprehensive about Israel's rightward drift as shown in the election results, notably the election of Rabbi Meir Kahane, who is campaigning for their expulsion.

An Israeli spokesman said soldiers entered the building late on Sunday night and seized banners and symbols supporting the PLO, as well as instruction booklets on guerrilla warfare, the use of weapons and construction of makeshift explosive devices.

Pirates blamed for Kastellorizo fire

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The fire which destroyed Kastellorizo during the Second World War was probably started by Greek pirates during a looting spree on the island, according to General George Vorrias, the chief military adviser to President Karamanlis.

Many Kastellorizans, evacuated for their safety between 1943 and 1945, believe British and Indian troops, who occupied the island after Italy's capitulation, looted their homes and set them on fire to destroy the evidence.

General Vorrias, who as a Second Lieutenant served with the Greek Sacred Company in the Middle East, was witness to the blaze which swept through the prosperous but deserted town in the early days of July, 1944.

"We saw a small band of Greeks carrying copper kitchen utensils plundered from some house to sell in Turkey. One of them was wearing in just a priest's hat that he had probably stolen during the raid," the general said. "They ignored our reprimands and headed for their caique. Shortly afterwards, we saw fire break out in the direction from which they had come."

Lieutenant Vorrias and his men were in Kastellorizo

preparing for a commando raid on Syml, one of the Dodecanese islands. "The men we saw were civilian seamen on armed caiques who were being used for intelligence operations in the Dodecanese," he said.

The fire began just before noon in the harbour area. "We blew up some houses with explosives in the hope of creating a belt to stop the fire reaching the British Navy's fuel dumps at the far end of the harbour. But we underestimated how much wood there was in those stone houses, and the fire got worse."

When it swept out of control, British troops tried to secure their supplies and ammunition on barges and ships. The Greek contingent loaded its equipment on a caique but did not notice it was uncaulked. It sank overnight while the men were ashore fighting the fire.

"When the fuel dump exploded, there was a fireball that rose to about 200 metres in the sky," the general said. "The day before, they had taken delivery of 2,000 cans of petrol. "It would really be a sin to say that the British troops looted and started the fire. We all lived in the deserted houses, usually camping in the courtyards outside, and were under strict orders to touch nothing."

Britons can keep Corfu properties

From Our Own Correspondent Athens

Draft legislation confirming British ownership of property bought in Corfu, despite a 1927 ban on foreigners, is on its way to Parliament, according to an authoritative Greek source.

The Bill upholds last year's Supreme Court ruling which also declared the 1927 ban valid in the case of Greek-based companies effectively controlled by foreigners.

Most of the 1,000 Britons who bought land in Corfu with the blessing of the government of the time did so by setting up a Greek company which in turn acquired the property, circumventing the ban on the acquisition of land by foreigners in Greek frontier areas.

But the new legislation will deny former owners the right to demand restitution of the property or seek compensation on the ground that the original sale contract was invalid.

"All those Britons who acquired property in Corfu by means of Greek-based companies of limited liability will be allowed to keep them," the source explained. "But this practice will no longer be tolerated."

It is unclear whether the legislation will enable Mr Jacob Rothschild, the London banker whose Corfu estate became a cause célèbre by provoking the Supreme Court ruling - to keep his land.

Njonjo fails to fend off questioning

From Charles Harrison Nairobi

The former Kenyan Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Charles Njonjo, made his first statement yesterday before a judicial commission which has spent the last six months hearing evidence on allegations that he had sought to suppress President Moi or otherwise had contravened the constitution.

Mr Njonjo, who had denied the allegations, tried unsuccessfully to contest an order requiring him to give evidence. His counsel, Mr W. S. Devereil, said he could not question Mr Njonjo at this stage if further evidence concerning his alleged conduct was still to be called. It was natural justice, he said, that all allegations should be spelled out before Mr Njonjo was called to reply to them.

The inquiry, headed by Mr Justice Cecil Miller, a Guyanese, ordered that the inquiry's counsel, Mr Lee Muthoga, should examine Mr Njonjo, even if Mr Devereil declined to do so.

Answering Mr Muthoga, Mr Njonjo denied he had contravened Kenya's constitution or misused his powers when he was Attorney-General and later as Minister of Constitutional Affairs. He was suspended from the Cabinet last year, after President Moi said Kenya was being groomed by an unnamed foreign power to become the next President.

Thailand expels leading American journalist

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

The Thai Government has ordered the expulsion of an American journalist, Mr Alan Dawson, who for more than a decade has been one of the best-known foreign correspondents in South-East Asia. He has lived in Bangkok for nine years.

The Foreign Ministry's chief spokesman claimed that Mr Dawson, formerly of UPI, had

written articles detrimental to the interests of Thailand, but declined to identify the offending articles.

BANGKOK (AP) - Singha Ratanakul, editor of a provincial newspaper, was shot dead at his house in south-eastern Thailand (AP reports). Twenty-one journalists were murdered in Thailand last year.

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THE ARTS



Hudson Austin: defendant
Maurice Bishop: coup victim
Bernard Coard: defendant

Lawyers ready for the trial of their lives

In the second of two articles on Grenada nine months after the violent overthrow of Maurice Bishop, Christopher Thomas describes preparations for the trial of those accused of his destruction.

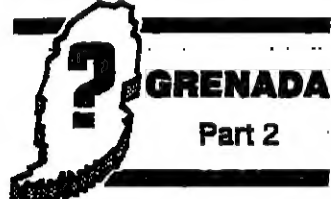
High above the harbour village of St George's, capital of Grenada, 20 people are held behind the monstrous grey walls of Richmond Hill prison.

They are alleged to be the key figures in a tiny revolution smashed by the United States and are awaiting trial for murder. The Caribbean usually hangs its convicted murderers.

Close by the prison is a public building, known locally as the Lion's Den, which has been refurbished for the trial. Preliminary hearings began there in June under a Guyanese magistrate. Five prosecution and five defence lawyers, all West Indians, are preparing the trial of their lives.

The defendants include General Hudson Austin, a Marxist leader of the short-lived Revolutionary Military Council, captured by the 82nd Airborne Division in a private house in a hamlet called Mesper Hall on October 29 last year. It was on October 19, during Mr Austin's coup, that Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister, was shot dead. Bishop, too, was Cuban-orientated: it was a left-wing military revolution against a left-wing civilian dictatorship.

Also in jail is Mr Bernard Coard, former deputy to Bishop, and his wife Phyllis. A Grenadian embassy official in Havana has since stated that the events that led to Bishop's death began at a secret meeting in Grenada the month before when the central committee of Bishop's party - the New Jewel Movement - told him he would have to share leadership with Mr Coard, his deputy. A party struggle immediately broke out, leading to a massacre on the streets of St George's.



It is law in Grenada that prosecutors and defendants must be West Indian. Mr Ramsey Clark, the former US Attorney General and nowadays a champion of liberal causes, was thus thwarted in his wish to act for the defence, as was Lord Gifford, QC, a British barrister.

The trial will be a catharsis after a turbulent history of dictatorship endured almost from the day the British granted independence to the island in 1974. The last dictators are now in jail and there is revenge in the air.

Miss Jacqueline Samuels-Brown, a Jamaican, heads the defence. American officials who have watched her and the other defence lawyers in action are impressed. They say it is a formidable team.

The eyes of the world will be upon them before long, though nobody is sure when the trial will begin.

The magistrate at the preliminary hearings has been fastidious in ensuring that he does everything just right, according to accounts circulating in the State Department. That is supposedly why it is taking so long.

The charges against the 20 prisoners relate to the murders of eight or nine people, including Bishop, though many more died in General Austin's coup. The small-time soldier could never have anticipated being toppled by a superpower, nor being held and given a fair trial by the very people he sought to rule.

The alleged key figures in the coup spent their early days of captivity aboard the USS Guam off the Grenadian coast, prisoners of the United States. They are now guarded by Caribbean soldiers.

The name of Hudson Austin evokes great emotion in Grenada. Security will be a nightmare during the trial.

The defendants survived a bomb attack in February while being transported between Richmond Hill prison and the Lion's Den for an arraignment hearing. Despite everything - the dictatorship, the Cuban connexion, the economic misery - the murdered Maurice Bishop is remembered, oddly, with some affection in many quarters.

The charges against the 20 prisoners relate to the murders of eight or nine people, including Bishop, though many more died in General Austin's coup. The small-time soldier could never have anticipated being toppled by a superpower, nor being held and given a fair trial by the very people he sought to rule.

Concluded

Nicaragua claims 300 rebels dead

Managua (Reuters) - Three hundred American-backed rebels from a 3,000-strong force which penetrated northern Nicaragua have been killed in the past month, the Nicaraguan Defence Minister, Comandante or Humberto Ortega, said.

The force entered Jinotega province at the beginning of July, he said, from bases in Honduras, with the aim of disrupting the fifth anniversary celebration of the revolution which ousted President Somoza.

Comandante Ortega gave no details of government casualties but said reinforcements would be sent to the area.

11,000 Marxist guerrillas have been killed in 11 cities, wounding eight people and causing power cuts. The attacks occurred hours after President Fernando Belaunde Terry, who was marking his fourth anniversary in power with an address to Congress, described the group, the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), as perhaps the greatest threat Peru has ever faced.

In Lima, the guerrillas bombed two factories, wounding four people, and in Huanayo, 125 miles east of the capital, two power pylons were destroyed, blacking out the city. An army base was attacked.

Crackdown on left in Mexico

From Bruno Lopez, Mexico City

Mexican Interior agents and a secret security squad not recognized by the Mexican Government are alleged to have abducted or temporarily detained 23 men and women in the last four weeks. Many are involved with left-wing guerrilla groups from El Salvador and Guatemala.

Two of those freed, interviewed by *The Times*, said they saw the incidents as a crackdown on the Central American left, and that the Mexican administration of President Miguel De La Madrid had bowed to US pressure.

"Things are getting tough for us. Mexico is not the haven it used to be," one said. Mexico's support for the Sandinista regime of Nicaragua and its political recognition in 1982 of left-wing guerrillas as a representative force in El Salvador has constantly annoyed President Reagan. Now Salvadoreans representing the Democratic Revolutionary Front, an umbrella organization for the rebels, complain that their activities in Mexico City are not tolerated as before.

Mexico was the first to offer help to rebuild Nicaragua after the Sandinista takeover, as a guarantor for international loans and supplying oil at bargain prices.

Lange firm on banning nuclear ship visits

Wellington. Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, has confirmed the Government's intention to close New Zealand ports to visiting nuclear warships. A move strenuously opposed by the Anzuz partners, the US and Australia (W.P. Reeves writes). The proposition was not negotiable, he said on television.

He said the real issue was not whether a couple of ships could come once or twice a year for the rest and recreation, but whether in its relationships with other countries the United States might find others saying: "Look, New Zealand has stood

up. Now we don't want you either."

Mr Lange has consistently maintained that Labour's policy is anti-nuclear, not anti-US, and he has acknowledged the importance of Anzuz. He said he expected the United States to adjust to the position.

Asked whether New Zealand would receive a nuclear ship during the present three-year parliamentary term, Mr Lange said "No, and I don't think that will mean the end of Anzuz."

He also said New Zealand would close South Africa's consulate in Wellington soon.

Affection and skill gone to the dogs

John Wootton
1682-1764
Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood

Samuel Johnson
1709-84

Arts Council

The Kenwood exhibition of John Wootton, subtitled "Landscapes and sporting art in early Georgian England", is the result of collaboration between an American scholar, Arlene Meyer, and the curatorial staff, notably Anne French, who arranged the loans and edited the excellent catalogue. It runs until September 30.

It is undeniable that the British aristocracy and gentry have always treated their horses and dogs far better than their servants or even their children, lavishing the affection which they withhold from their human offspring on canine and equine substitutes. To some extent this is also true of Wootton's art, in which the human figures tend either to be small, doll-like creatures entirely subordinate to the landscape, as in *A view from Caenwood House over London* (private collection), or generalized if vividly rendered, as in the enchanting *Hunting Party by the ruins of Rievaulx Abbey* (Yale Centre for British Art, Paul Mellon Collection).

His dogs, however, are another matter and, although he never commits the vulgar error of anthropomorphizing them (as Landseer was to do so shamelessly), he depicts them with wit and style, sometimes in mock heroic mode, employing the conventions of the baroque state portrait in *The Countess of Oxford's spaniel "Casey"* (Lady Anne Bentinck), painted for his most important patron, Edward Harley, later second Earl of Oxford, for whom he painted over forty pictures to embellish Wimpole Hall, Cambridgeshire, which was extended by James Gibbs and whose chapel was decorated by Sir James Thornhill. His delightful drawing of five "virtuosi" from Harley's circle, including Wootton,

has been lent to the exhibition by the Art Institute of Chicago.

The wittiest dog portrait is certainly *A Greyhound belonging to Prince Charles Edward* (1749: property of a Lady), in which the background is nothing less than a view of Rome with the Castel Sant' Angelo, thus sending up the Grand Tour portrait with endearing effrontery.

The more serious pursuits of country life, hunting and racing, are well represented in Wootton's oeuvre: the very early (1715), astonishingly confident *Warren Hill, Newmarket* (private collection) is a marvellously spacious view of the countryside which forms the background to a procession of race-horses that moves across the canvas in a bold diagonal.

The lively confusion of the hunting field is vividly captured in the *Fox-Hunting scene with John, Duke of Montagu* (The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry), while the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are depicted in elegant repose after the chase, in a setting of classical grandeur worthy of Poussin. It is worth noting that many of the works exhibited are in their original frames, like the charming decorative landscape ovals probably painted for Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford, and the two *Classical Landscapes* originally at Maresfield Park, Sussex, and now belonging to the Yale Center for British Art, the Mellon Collection. The Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art, London, has made a generous grant towards the publication of the catalogue, which includes, as a most useful appendix, a facsimile of the sale catalogue of Wootton's own collection of pictures, auctioned in 1761, when he retired from painting.

Wootton's experience of noble patronage was considerably more agreeable and profitable than that of Samuel Johnson, whose rebuke to Lord Chesterfield for his lack of support during eight years of toil on the Dictionary is famous. That letter is displayed in the exhibition (until September 14: closed weekends and August 27) at the Arts Council's headquarters in Piccadilly.

The idea came from the Council's chairman, Sir William Reed-Mogg, and his realization has been achieved



On the canine Grand Tour: A Greyhound belonging to Prince Charles Edward

by Kai Kin Yung, who chose the exhibits and has written the catalogue, and Ivor Heil, who advised on the single but effective installation. Sir William, in his preface to the catalogue (a tome of appropriately Augustan weight and dignity), states his belief that Johnson is "the greatest real personality in English literature" and shrewdly compares him to Sherlock Holmes. He is also probably the best known least read author, since most people's knowledge of him inevitably comes from reading Boswell's *Life* rather than his more voluminous outpourings. W. W. Robson's defence in the catalogue of Johnson's "poethood" is hardly convincing.

Obviously, in an exhibition devoted to a literary figure, manuscripts, documents and printed material will play an important role, and they do here. Where it succeeds beyond expectation is in its visual impact, principally through the portraits which bring the subject and his contemporaries to vivid life. John-

son's own coarse, ugly, intelligent features are omnipresent, from Barry's well-known sketch from the life (National Portrait Gallery) to John Opie's harrowing late portrait (private collection) after one of the sittings in which the sitter suffered a paralytic stroke.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was one of Johnson's closest friends, but his earliest attempt at a portrait (1756: National Portrait Gallery) is curiously unsatisfactory, although the fact that the sitter retained it until his death and authorized its reproduction as an engraving (by James Heath, c. 1790) suggests that he approved of the likeness. A later (1769) portrait, almost in profile, is altogether more impressive, especially in the original version which Lord Sackville has lent to the exhibition. Although it is to some extent idealized, it captures exactly the state of "reverie accompanied with strange antic gesticulations" that the artist himself noticed.

It is fitting that the most beautiful

picture in the exhibition should be a portrait of the woman who brought so much happiness into Johnson's tormented life. Hester Lynch Thrale, depicted by Reynolds about 1777 and lent by the Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Frederickton. She is seated in an outdoor setting, accompanied by her daughter Hester Maria, known as Queeney, whose searching gaze and alert bearing convey the eagerness of youth, in contrast to her mother's expression of meditative preoccupation. It was painted for the Thrales' house, Streatham Park, for which Reynolds painted no fewer than 13 pictures, which were hung in the library added to the house by Henry Thrale after 1771. A charming little pen and ink and wash drawing (Mr and Mrs K. K. Yung) shows the house with the "improvements" that included a summerhouse for Dr Johnson, which, when the house was demolished after a fire in 1863, eventually found its way to the gardens at Kenwood, where it remains.

Jeffery Daniels

Dance Mahler in dramatic motion

With his latest creation, to Mahler's Sixth Symphony, John Neumeier has reached the halfway mark in what could one day become a complete choreographic interpretation of the Mahler symphonies. However, he is not working to a set scheme - circumstances and his reaction to the music have prompted him to action in each case. *Third Symphony*, which began the series nine years ago, is the most abstract so far, although rich in emotional implications; next came *Fourth Symphony* (created at Covent Garden, 1977) which has the nearest to a specific narrative.

The First and Tenth were tackled in double harness for Béjart's Ballet of the Twentieth Century and took on strong elements of myth and ritual. Now *Sixth Symphony* proves the most dramatic of them all. It was made, like the Third, for his own Hamburg company (which also has in its repertoire the ones that were first staged elsewhere), and it opened this year's Ballet Festival at the Staatsoper.

The opening and closing movements of the music are treated in a style related to that of the *Third Symphony* and of Massine's "symphonic ballets" in the 1930s (which Neumeier knows only from descriptions and still photographs). Massed effects, heroic striving by the soloists, a rich variety of emotional implications are all there, although the nature of the music compels a tragic tendency, underlined by the symbolism of barricading a door at the beginning, to keep out some catastrophe that nevertheless erupts towards the end.

In between come two surprising episodes. For the second movement, the women (led by Bettina Beckmann) wear conventional ballet dresses, a little stiff in the skirts, and are manipulated by their partners in formal patterns with almost the effect of clockwork dolls except in passages where things go wrong and get out of hand.

Even more startling is the third movement, where rows of chairs (their backs to the audience) and the lowering of a screen indicate a cinema where appropriately cataclysmic extracts from *Gone with the Wind* are shown over and over. While spectators come and go, one couple act out a sad relationship. Gigi Hyatt, Neumeier's white hope, cannot get Jeffrey Kirk to pay her the attention she needs. It is left to another man, Eduardo Bertini, to remove the odd shoes, one with a heel, the other a ballet pointe shoe, that symbolize her crippled emotions; but she cannot bear her freedom, needs her chains, and by the end has the shoes on again.

Sixth Symphony is cast almost entirely from among the younger dancers. Apart from those already mentioned, Renata Robinson, a beautiful, smooth-moving black teenager, brings a solitary expression of hope or comfort among the disasters, and Gasmal Gouda, who comes from Port Said,



Manipulation almost like clockwork: Bettina Beckmann with Christoph Lechner in *Sixth Symphony*

reveals an astonishingly springy jump and a tremendous authority that must make him the natural choice for Neumeier's *Othello* ballet next season.

Only two of the established principals take part in *Sixth Symphony*, Beatrice Cordua and Max Midinet, who are used like a chorus observing and reacting to the events. They first set the scene in a prologue during which the sound of a terrifying wind gradually overwhelms a boy's pure soprano voice singing "The last rose of summer" (Leonard Bernstein pointed out to Neumeier a possible inspiration in that song for the theme of Mahler's third movement). At the end, they lead an act of mourning before Cordua again opens the door at the back and goes out - to what? Death? Peace? Greenham Common?

After an unusually large change of personnel last season, 15 dancers from a total of 63, the company is looking in perhaps its best form ever. In a double bill with some guests from Stuttgart, they danced the Mahler *Fourth Symphony* better, more decisively and passionately, than the Royal Ballet cast achieved, with one or two honourable exceptions, and in a programme dedicated to Balanchine's memory they gave one of the most eloquent accounts of *Serenade* I have seen, with Eileen Brady, Chantal Lefevre and Colleen Scott as the leading women.

Serenade provided Neumeier with inspiration for two other ballets shown during the festival. Not to my taste, very happily in *Mozart 338* (to the Symphony No 34 in C, K338), where the good jokes are outweighed by chaotic patterns and unimaginably hideous costumes. But to Schubert's String Quartet in C he has made a beautifully modulated celebration of grief and acceptance that is all the more moving for its delicate understatement.

John Percival

Television The real America

The American small town can seem romantic or sinister, depending on your viewpoint. It can be a beguiling vista of clapboard houses and cornfields symbolizing pioneer endeavours and simple virtues, or it can be a surreal scene of full churches and empty streets speaking of bigotry, hypocrisy and spiritual death. For Jonathan Dimbleby, in the first of four programmes in *Search of America* (ITV), the small town of Wahoo, Nebraska, was the appropriately pretty cradle of traditional American virtues - like hard work and family living.

Before taking us to Wahoo, Dimbleby explained that his mission in the series is to find the philosophical soul of the country which is currently hosting the Olympic Games and will later this year get almost as much news airtime in election year as it has in the past. The audience are accustomed to consume at 8.30pm. At 8.30pm the audience on a mass-appeal channel are in search of the television equivalent of a nice cup of tea - something familiar, soothing and mildly stimulating. Giving such an audience philosophy is rather like offering a peanut-butter sandwich to a man dying of thirst.

Dimbleby therefore took the trouble to dismiss what he described as seductive but irrelevant stereotypes of America - a wonderful excuse to show us all manner of titillating episodes including the most convincing scenes of social drug use this reviewer can remember. While the voice-over was earnestly explaining that the violence, decadence and glitter of America were not the subjects under study, the screen was full of howling police cars and the rights of Las Vegas. Police sirens and junkie busts are just what the mass audience expects to see on ITV at 8.30pm.

In Wahoo, Nebraska, the town police see as many murders in 50 years as the Los Angeles police see in one 10-block area in a week. The citizens mostly trace their ancestry to Central Europe and are only second or third generation Americans. Dimbleby told us that four out of 10 Americans live in towns like Wahoo.

It was tempting to conclude that six Americans out of 10 must therefore live in the decadent, violent and tacky regions which had been so lingeringly dismissed earlier.

America's own search for the small town soul, called Middle-town and focused on Muncie, Indiana, is to be seen on Channel 4 throughout this week. Despite all this intelligent and well-intentioned inquiry, however, I suspect that six out of 10 British television viewers will continue to base their opinions on *Dynasty*, *Quincy* and *Hill Street Blues*.

Celia Brayfield

Promenade Concerts

Monteverdi Choir/
Gardiner
Westminster Abbey/
Radio 3

The history of the revival and performance in modern times of Monteverdi's *Vespers of 1610* would make a fascinating case study of changing taste: Redlich's first 1935 attempt, the postwar version of Walter Gocher, the liturgically purist accounts of Denis Stevens, Jürgen Jürgens recording, and the countless, varied, more recent approaches to the work. In any such account the series of revivals which John Eliot Gardiner conducted - which started exactly 20 years ago at King's College, Cambridge - would have an honoured place for it was those blazing, dramatic Prom performances of the late Sixties and early Seventies that won a vast audience for the work, and one suspect, provided also a gateway to the musical experience of the whole Monteverdi era, at the same time as Leppard's operatic revivals.

But since 1964 a great deal has happened to our understanding of these *Vespers*. Scholars continue to argue endlessly about the liturgical function of and indeed the reason for the music, while recent performers have had the benefit of the increasing skills of original-instrument players and of new approaches to the vocal style of the period. So it was bold for Gardiner to go back to the piece and offer us, as it were, a revised standard version of his interpretation for a new age.

In many respects it was strikingly different, and a striking improvement. It is

hard to take some of the more overtly self-dramatising moments preserved on Gardiner's recording, especially from the soloists. Here he had assembled a most remarkable group of young voices - all pure and true, but none of them lacking that spark of fire and commitment which seems essential to a Gardiner performance. In particular, Nancy Argentina, in some beautifully turned solo and duet movements, showed that Monteverdi singing could be both straight and warm; while Mark Tucker, duetting with Nigel Robson, brought a small but intense sound to the alarming, elaboration of the tenor parts.

The spaces of Westminster Abbey were used extensively, at times confusingly - for those of us near the front, the echoes were more prominent than the sounds that prompted them - but the building proved more appropriate than Westminster Cathedral (except for those deprived of promising facilities). Here, the crisp and lively duetting of two baroque violins and two subtly assured and eloquent cornetti in the Magnificat could be heard clearly, though the acoustic seemed to underplay the clarity of the bass line.

It was in the choral singing, however, that least change was felt: though it was supremely sophisticated, Gardiner still seemed to be aiming for a reverential expressiveness in the slow sections which too often sounded swooning. Here a soft-edged, woolly, religious texture prevailed: the wonderful "Amen" to the psalms need no bulging crescendo and dying falls to help them penetrate with unrivalled force across the centuries.

Nicholas Kenyon

BBCSO/Groves
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Dvořák has a very good deal in this year's Proms: Saturday's concert ended with some popular Slavonic Dances, curiously played, and began with a real rarity of the kind which typifies good Proms planning. The Overture *Amid Nature* is one of a projected trilogy of such pieces which were to be called *Nature*, *Life* and *Love*. They eventually became this piece, *Carnival and Othello*. It is a delightful, sunny work, mixing the moods (and in its principal theme practically mixing the notes) of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony's last movement and Mendelssohn's *Fingal's Cave*, twitting with bird-song and full of a warm, unforgotten response which anticipates the Dvořák of the Eighth Symphony.

Sir Charles Groves conducted it with gentle, rounded gestures and seemed to like it. So did the orchestra. So did the audience. So did I. (Which all suggests that it is very unlikely to turn up in a South Bank programme in the near future.) The Slavonic element in the concert was completed in the programme by Janáček's *Taras Bulba*: I have heard fiercer, more strident accounts, but the

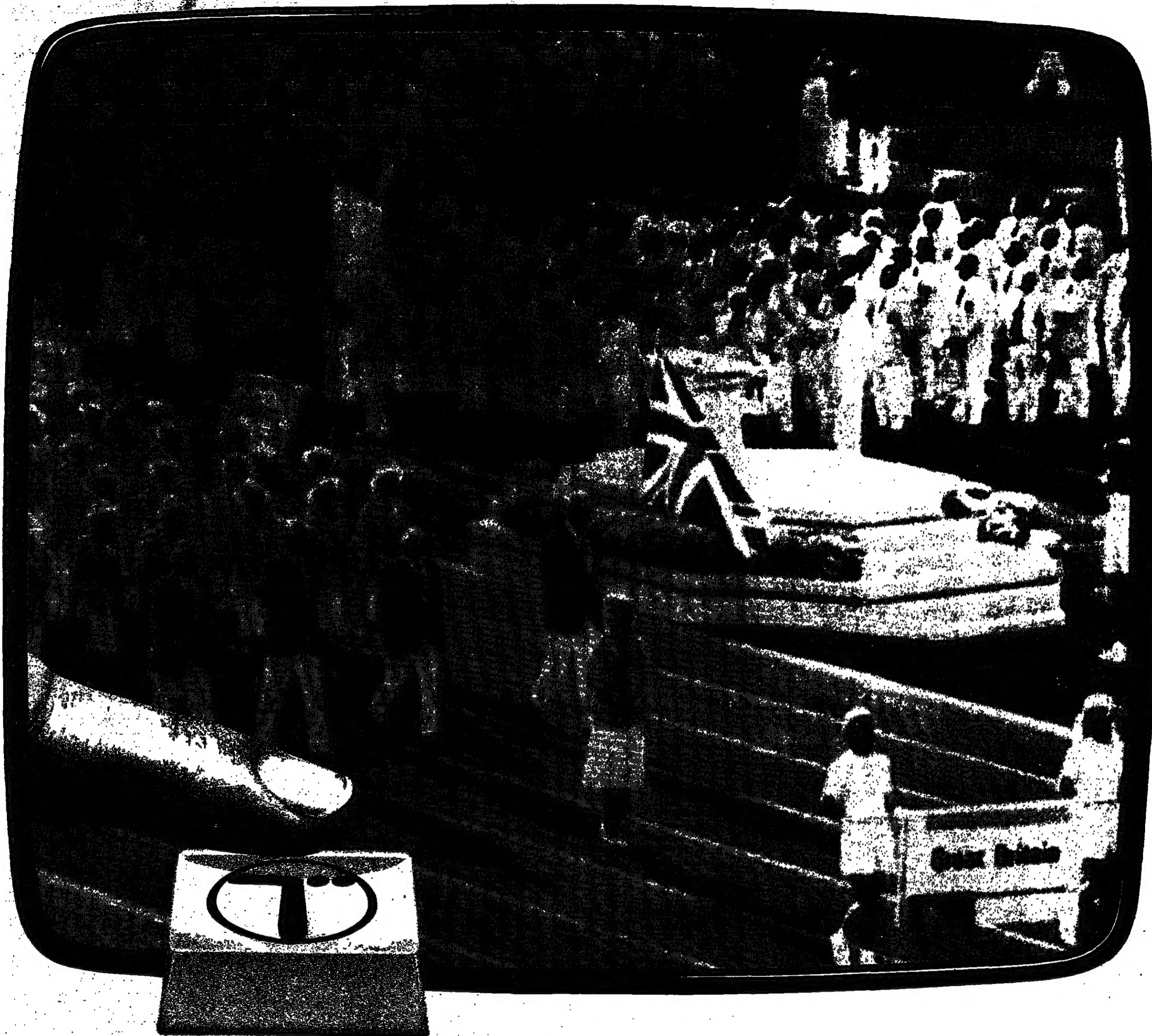
BBC Symphony Orchestra rose well to the intense drama of the score, and Groves pulled the climaxes together with a swing.

In the first half, Alfred Brendel played Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto. I have been puzzling recently over a colleague's criticism of Brendel's recent set of live recordings of the Beethoven concertos which accused him of a "rhythmic dullness" which had the cumulative effect of counter-bouancy. There was not a moment of rhythmic dullness in this performance: indeed one of Brendel's great skills in such a slow movement as this is to stretch the music like a tensile thread.

Still, there is something about his treatment of the Third Concerto which makes the recording less successful than the others, and it occurred here: Brendel takes a very stern view of the outer movements, and tends to accent every entry of the finale theme in a gruff, unsmiling way. Perhaps that is Beethovenian, but on this occasion Groves's beautifully delicate handling of the accompaniment and some subtle playing from the BBC Symphony Orchestra served to show another, equally convincing side of the work.

Nicholas Kenyon

Press for Olympic success



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TELECOM The power behind the button.

The skin-deep revolution

Photographs by Richard and Sally Greenhill, Laurie Spelman and Barry Taylor

THE DOCILE GENERATION

Britain's youth, once thought unconventional and rebellious is no longer revolting. Neat hair, Mrs Thatcher and aerobics are in vogue. Even punk music has lost its drive; banks now aim their advertising at its followers. Laurie Taylor opens a two-day series by asking why the new generation answers to what has been termed 'the call of the mild'

If you have been to your local cinema in the last few months you will have seen the NatWest advertisement aimed at all those 18-20 year olds who now seem to make up the majority of today's film goers. The hero is an outrageous looking punk youth who wants to open a bank account.

To do that, he reflects, "you've got to have short hair and look smart". So off he reluctantly stumbles to have his beloved Mohican shaved and be squeezed into a suit. Finally, into the bank, where it's all plain sailing. "You'd like to open a bank account? Yes, sir. Certainly, sir". But there behind him as he turns to leave is an even more outrageous punk with his lady - spiked hair, leopard-skin hot pants. The bank clerk looks at him and says, "We'd like to open a bank account". "No chance," mutters the smiling teller. Cheers from the front stalls.

In orthodox political terms there is certainly nothing very radical about today's youth. At the last election, 42 per cent of new voters supported the Conservatives with only 28 per cent opting for each of the other two main parties - an almost exact reversal of 1974. But the idea that the extreme forms of youth culture are equally liberal or conservative is a different matter. It is difficult to imagine NatWest having followed a similar line with Teddy boys, or rockers or skinheads, or even mods.

It is not just that the bizarre punk clothes have become a cliché, something more fundamental has gone wrong. For at the heart of the original punk revolution back in 1977 was a radical idea about music, the assertion that anyone with a minimum of talent and something to say had as much right to make popular music as anyone else. There was no need to leave it to the fat record companies and the super-groups.

Of course, all the new anti-hero bands like *The Sex Pistols*, *The Clash* and *The Jam* were quickly hyped by promoters in the same old way. But while it worked it did disrupt the established order. Hundreds of groups climbed up on stage and allowed their three-chord exuberance to carry the night, while a dozen independent companies sprang up to prove that making records could also go do-it-yourself.

Technology frustrates hopes of punks

Ironically, it is probably technology as much as anything else which has finally frustrated the rebel hopes of the punks. For although almost anyone could sing or make a record, not everyone could make a video: certainly not a video which flashily cross-cut images of sexuality and surrealism, past

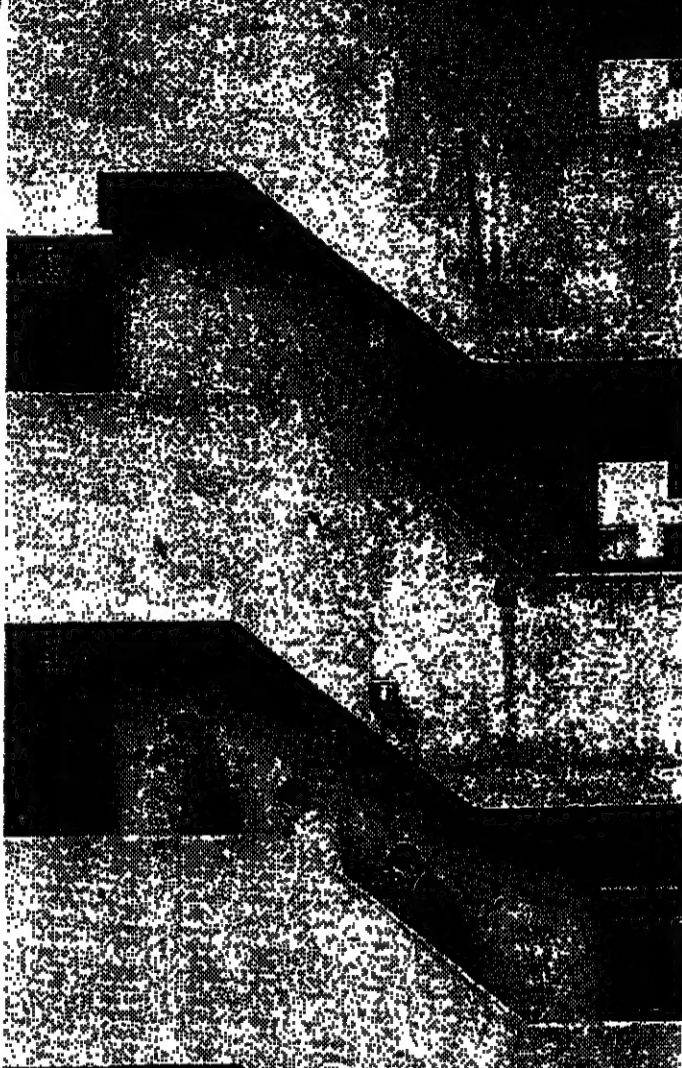
film idols and present politicians with the skill of those three-minute epics which are the hidden persuaders lying behind today's record successes.

The music has grown safe along with the culture. In place of all the simple rough disturbing amateurism of the original punk music, there is a new, controlled, self-protecting professionalism. The soft punks and the new romantics and the alternatives and the posers (names for the new culture rise and fall with alacrity of chart entries) are massaged by music which depends for its impact as much upon producers as upon the artist. It is what one influential critic has described as the "call of the mild" - the music made by Duran Duran, Boy George and Culture Club, and Spandau Ballet (now renamed by cynics, Spandau Wallet).

An equal concern with preening and individual self-image can be found among the followers. Perhaps in these days of low wages and high unemployment it is not too surprising that young people should concentrate primarily upon the one resource which they still control - their own bodies. There is the enormous new stress on fitness and dancing - the discipline of aerobics, the pyrotechnics of breakdancing. (Funk band Skidoo described their recent single as having "that physical feel - the rhythm combined with the punching and breathing noises make it a very fit record"). But although you can marvel at the cultivation of the body, the elaboration of the dress - sheer ingenuity with which thousands of individual outfits have been assembled from warehouse hesian, industrial stockinette and far more to do with pantomime than protest.

Rebel Punks protest in vain. In the *New Musical Express*, Joe Strummer of the Clash recently railed against what he called, "the Kleenex scene. Blow your nose on it and throw it away. Whereas punk culture was originally a 'a blowtorch' which swept over the indulgence of popular music, the present pop scene is filled with 'chi-chi make-up people who don't even break sweat'". Groups like Culture Club insisted Joe played music of such meaningless superficiality that it was "like trying to hold a fish in your hand".

There is something equally slippery and elusive about the political attitudes of the present culture heroes. No rebel rock here. Boy George of Culture Club happily declares: "I am very conservative. And I love Coronation Street." While the views of Simon Le Bon, and



Punks sit unnoticed by shoppers (top); housing is soulless. Middle class teenagers (above right) have more opportunities

tinted blow-dried hero of Duran Duran are hardly calculated to set up a rattle along the Greenham fence: "I believe that disarmament will never happen. I think there's a lot of other faces of CND which I wouldn't like to associate myself with. They're not just involved in getting rid of nuclear weapons, they bring party politics into the issues which they shouldn't do."

Only one aspect of contemporary youth culture seems stubbornly different, the complex patterns of what the tabloids love to call "gender bending". There is now much more to this than the well-publicized cross-dressing of Boy George and Marilyn. Gender is increasingly a matter to be played around with, a subject for display and dramatization; traditional attempts at charming up can become almost irrelevant.

This delight in androgynous display has been powerfully helped along by another new feature of the scene - the

explosion of words and pictures in such magazines as *The Face* and *Smash Hits*.

The explicit way in which such magazines celebrate the glossy dance of image and identity makes the old time pop papers like *New Musical Express* and *Melody Maker* seem positively analytical, even a little crusty.

Maybe youth culture is always more conservative than it looks and sounds - less a rebellion than an elaborate fantasy which temporarily helps obscure the problems of growing up, finding work, getting married. But social scientists have often argued that there is always a chance that some of the style, energy and invention behind it could be channelled into more realistic directions, into orthodox politics, experimental life-styles, open rebellion. Few though, would have predicted that in these present difficult days, one such route would pass straight through the double doors of the local NatWest branch.

We may be witnessing the emergence of a new social limbo for many young people: a state of weariness and hopelessness born of an extended dependence on a niggardly and hostile government and on a family often powerless to help them.

I work in Wolverhampton, halfway between the worst unemployment of the north and the somewhat better conditions of the south. About 30 per cent of people under 24 here are unemployed. Asian and West Indian youngsters suffer worst, the latter with an unemployment rate of 50 per cent, rising to 80 per cent in some inner city areas.

Unemployment often clusters in the same places and therefore often in the same families. The young unemployed may be stuck all day in overcrowded, impoverished homes - often small council houses designed, at best for working families. Unless heavily subsidized by parents, impossible in most cases, the basic supplementary benefit rate of £24.35 a week imposes grim limits on life. It is not a life of starvation but it is one without the things which most of us take for granted. Supplementary Benefit has been cut by £3.10 for 18-20 year-olds who live at home and whose parents do not receive supplementary or housing benefit.

This is not just a question of lack of cash. Several important changes of ordinary life cannot happen without regular wages. A wage promises adulthood. It offers a golden key, in the form of mortgage payments, rent or household bills, to a separate home away from parents, to privacy, freedom and independence in general. The prospect of a home lays the foundation for courtship, marriage and planning a family. Regular income produces a consumer able to pick and choose in the marketplace.

Work confers other kinds of maturity. There will be experience of the powers of collective organization and trade unionism. The new worker is treated as an adult by other adults, plays a real part in the "secret world" of how things are made, and acquires real experience with which to judge people and the world. Areas of life previously closed off or seen only through other people become three-dimensional. All this is denied by unemployment.

Why is it that the vast numbers who suffer these

Many young people now face a bleak future. How long are they prepared to be appeased?

disadvantages are not in an active state of revolt? We should not think about young people in a vacuum. Their capacity to object depends not only on their own anger but also on the government. Branding young people with the word "docile" today is to write certain things out of history: the riots of 1981 and the massive response organized to prevent them happening again. The miners' strike shows clearly enough that the police are geared up with the plans, tactics, equipment and communications to quell "civil disorder". Behind the velvet glove of "community policing" lies an iron and electronic fist which would now come down much faster than it did in 1981. Repression, or its threat, really does work - at least for a while.

I see the £1 billion Youth Training Scheme, which arrived three decades after it would have been useful, and three months after the riots, as a "soft" social control measure. There is another set of reasons that help to explain why anger at unemployment remains unfocused and unarticulated. Joblessness acts to disperse and disorganize. The unemployed may share grievances, but they have no basis for organization. The young unemployed who have never worked have the least knowledge and experience of how to react.

This vulnerability, while



The other half public schoolboys at Lord's

making organized protest difficult, may also allow some fundamental shifts that are not possible for the older unemployed. These shifts may challenge some of the fundamental social architecture of a society built around wage labour.

If traditional courtship becomes impossible, marriage may become much less important and a variety of family forms may replace the nuclear one. The traditional role of "male breadwinner" and "female homemaker" might begin to dissolve. Excluded from our celebration of commodities, the unemployed may become suspicious of the worker/consumer relationship which entraps the rest of us. This could result in theft encouraged by consumerism which says "things are good" but provides no legal way to get them, or prompt an ingenious recycling of things so as to make them last through care and repair. Wage labour might not look so attractive if it is possible to live without the commodities its sacrifice brings.

Not all forces for change operate through open protest. The single-issue politics and youth counter-cultures of the 1960s have taught us to expect protest as public theatre: banners, T-shirts, marches, and instant articles in colour supplements. But there is a more profound kind of change which operates through the lives of ordinary people and, barely visible, lays the foundations for long-term changes in society. It works through experience of necessity and suffering. "Solutions" to life's problems are questions of survival.

Too often, such change is seen simply as indiscipline, family breakdown and "anti-social attitudes", which the poor have brought on themselves. There is little discussion of this in the mind-numbing conventional debate on youth unemployment. Youth struggles and failures towards the future, living with this century's great bequest of choice to the next millennium: wagelessness as a means to creative freedom in a new society or wagelessness as the cause of idleness and poverty in an outworn and repressive society.

Paul Willis

The author is preparing a youth review for Wolverhampton Borough Council and has published *Profane Culture and Learning to Labour*.

Life on the dark side where youth sees no hope

Many young people now face a bleak future. How long are they prepared to be appeased?

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This vulnerability, while

The other half public schoolboys at Lord's

Tomorrow: The Docile Generation, Part 2. Richard North listens to its voices

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1 Aromatic flavourings (6)
 5 Maori war chant (4)
 9 Appropriate (5)
 9 Increase (7)
 11 Bookies' signals (8)
 13 Peru capital (4)
 15 Priest's secular aides (13)
 17 Traditional wisdom (4)
 18 Semibreve quarter (8)
 21 Formal robes (7)
 22 Exclude (5)
 23 Discontinue (4)
 24 Pact (6)

DOWN

2 Carthaginian (5)
 3 Helmsman (3)
 4 Licence to examine (6,7)
 5 Massive (4)
 6 Ottoman victory (7)
 7 Specific (10)
 8 Ephemeral (10)
 12 Grub (4)
 14 Unruly child (4)
 16 Erect (7)

19 Custom (5)
 20 Uter failure (4)
 22 Immediately payable (3)

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Phantoms of the the Italian opera

moreover... Miles Kington

You may have read that Ken Russell has been vilified and denounced in Italy for his production of Puccini's *La Bohème*. His mistake, apparently, was to make the heroine a drug addict and set the fourth act in 1984, with leather jackets and electric guitars all over the stage. Poor old Ken. He has fallen into the trap that all great opera producers fall into. They try desperately to bring these old operas back to life and all they get for their pains is excommunication from Italy, where they think they know best.

It brings back painful memories for me of 1976, when I agreed to be artistic director of the I Fantoni Festival. I Fantoni is a charming but sleepy town in Tuscany, where they put on three operas every year. Always the same three. Verdi's *Otello*, Puccini's *La Bohème* and Rossini's *The Italian Girl in Algiers*. My job, as I saw it, was to put a bit of life back in these old corpses and my first idea was to set *Otello* in the American Deep South of the 1960s, with Otello as a northern senator come down to help the freedom fighters.

I thought about making the heroine of *La Bohème* a drug addict, but decided it was too old-fashioned. So I set it in the student riots of 1968 in Paris, and made her a tragic girl who pines to death because Jean-Paul Sartre refuses to give her a baby. I also wanted a chorus of Renault workers to keep the thing socially conscious, but Signor Gamba said that in the birthplace of the Fiat car this was not tactful.

The first trouble came when the singer cast for Iago refused to play the part as an England cricket selector (did I mention I had now visualized Otello as the first black man to play for England?). This was the whole idea, of course, as I couldn't stand his singing and wanted him to resign. Signor Gamba liked the concept but thought that the Italians might find the cricket imagery strange. Could I not make it, bull-fighting? "Hardly Italian, old boy," I said. "Maybe not," he agreed, "but I can get the bulls very cheap."

To get to the point, we opened with *La Bohème* set in eighteenth century Edinburgh, with everyone cast as medical

students and Burke and Hare doing a grand trade as everyone popped off.

The appearance of a singer dressed as Jean-Paul Sartre (I had forgotten to warn him of the new concept) passed unnoticed: the opera house was already in an uproar by then and Signor Gamba had to hide me in his cellar for two days. *Otello*, which by now told the story of an American heavy-weight boxer (black) pursuing the hand of the daughter (white) of the head of the Mafia (unshaven), fared little better. I therefore planned *The Italian Girl in Algiers* with great care. I set it during the war of Algerian independence. I cannot remember the story now and was not sure of it then, but it involved a heavily armed group of French riot police. As soon as the audience had reached their usual level of whistling and heckling, I gave the signal. The riot police charged off-stage and among the audience, letting off tear-gas, using water cannon and beating up the most vociferous. Within two minutes the theatre was clear. It was the first time I had seen Signor Gamba smile.

PARIS FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Dressing for Dynasty

Hi there Suzy! How was Paris? The French clap anything as long as it's black.

Black-schmack! I'm casting clothes for a star series. This is beyond Dynasty. I want colour, glamour, razzle-dazzle. How about 12 white doves?

This show ain't a peace march, kid. It's entertainment. That's how Chanel showed at the Opera: 12 white doves and a tightrope walker crossing the marble entrance hall to Wagner.

Strictly for culture, huh? This is a TV series we're doing. Chanel was just launching a new perfume called Coco.

None of that in our show. We're shooting in September and we need clothes.

At Chanel they have suits. And they have a new designer called Karl who makes the suit skirts really tight with great big gold buttons down the back. He makes everything big: great coats, loud checks, bold gold chains around the waist. You've heard of gilding the lily? He has gold fleur-de-lis and gem stones like jewelry sales trays embroidered on velvet. This is a very baroque collection, Mort.

Now you're talking, babe. Big bucks, huh?

Try Pierre Balmain: the quietest number is a black velvet coat dress trimmed with silver lamé. You can tell who is going to buy these dresses because half of them come with trousers underneath and the other half are encrusted with sapphires and diamonds.

Jewelled dresses I like. They haven't seen that on TV since Glenda Jackson played Queen Elizabeth. And she was no Joan Collins.

How does gold lamé grab you, with a paisley pattern embroidered in jewels? Jean-Louis Scherrer did this very opulent collection with lashings of embroideries and velvet and fur trims - and that was all one coat. You can have the Venetian ball sequence with dog's velvet and fur cuffs.

You are telling me that Paris is starting over with the hippies? That exotic feeling is back - brilliant oriental colours like lacquer yellow, jade, buckle embroideries at Chanel, mixed prints and fabrics at Ricci and Balmain. Patchwork is really big. Givenchy had a ball dress in pieces of black lace and Saint Laurent had a domino coat made out of a patchwork of three different canal blue silks and big taffeta skirts with a dozen colours.

I want style and she gives me peasant skirts! These aren't for rich hippies, Mort. These are the super rich.



Above: UNGARO's draped sheath dress with flirty skirt and feather-trimmed coat. Fur trims on collars and cuffs were an important Paris theme.

Centre: CHANEL's sexy combination of traditional tweed with leather. The new coat is cut extra long by designer Karl Lagerfeld.

Right: SAINT LAURENT's bolero jacket, cut above the midriff and worn here with a lace sheath and dramatic pleated gloves.

There are more fur trims here than before the Russian Tsars went out of business. Ungaro had foxes in fancy colours set with jewels in the fur. Yves showed wild mink boleros; Karl had Persian lamb-lapels. If you don't want fur, there's velvet lapels and dandy details at Ungaro, velvet caressing the midriff at Balmain. Velvet, like fur, is a very sensual fabric.

You worry about the clothes. I'll take care of the sex appeal, and she's already under contract. Do you understand the idea of this series? This is one-upmanship television. Where the women spend their time shopping for

clothes that out-smart each other when they are not doing the other thing. The women out there have got to believe in the clothes. So what are they going to be wearing?

Slimmy skirts, Mort, and short ones from the big names like Saint Laurent. He had the newest line: short bolero jackets over skimpy little dresses or a shaped riding jacket fitted to the waist, and strictly no blazers. The coats are mostly three-quarter-length, with not much skirt and lots of leg. Ungaro draped dresses to one side and it was all very lean and clingy.

Do you think you should write a fat-farm clause into the contract?

I want one gimmick. Suzy, one simple story-line like Alexis Carrington's hats say she's dressing for Dynasty.

The best drop-dead chic in Paris is a little black dress.

People pay a couturier \$10,000 for a plain black dress?

They do when it is made by Yves and it is in jet black with a heart-shaped bodice and a skinny skirt that flares out like a mermaid's tail below the knees.

All these fancy baroque embroideries at Chanel hardly raised a hand-clap. But when Saint Laurent sent out a black jumpsuit with satin lapels or a tuxedo redingote they all shout "bravo".

Bravo, Suzy. You've got it. That's our gimmick. We show dead simple, perfectly-cut French clothes on the screen and every woman in the world will think she can look like that. You call up Yves Saint Laurent and tell him that this show is bigger than Dynasty, better than Dallas. And are we going to make him a star!

Photographs by Harry Kerr



Four faces of France



BALMAIN's velvet midriff on a slender sheath.



DIOR: velvet lapels give a dainty touch to a slim coat.



GIVENCHY: jewels and jet embroidered on a bare back.



SAINT LAURENT's cameo embroidered for the new short jacket.

Meanwhile, who won the kudos for the biggest celebrity audience...

Glittering groupies of a star-studded parade



Who you can trawl in for a couture show is becoming almost as important as what you show. The Chanel party had the most impressive catch of celebrities, including Jane Seymour (above left) with a wig and bandeau to give a 1920s flavour and a beaded Chanel dress. Jerry Hall and Ines de la Fressange on the cat-walk and political wives Chirac, and Pompidou in the front row.

Dior had the only real royal in the elegant garb-spotted figure of Princess Caroline of Monaco (above centre), alongside a galaxy of ambassadors' wives and Texan heiress Lynn Wyatt (wearing more spots and a wall-to-wall smile).

Two other ubiquitous fashion groupies were Paloma Picasso (above right) and Marisa Berenson, both bearing up well in elegant long sleeves in a temperature of 90 degrees (before the show lights were switched on). Anouk Aimee was faithful to Ungaro and Candice Bergen, film star-turned-photographer appeared on the right

side of the camera in the front row at Saint Laurent.

The sweet smell of excess hung over the haute couture shows as three major name perfumes were launched in one week. Chanel did not just push out the boat for Coco; they launched a whole fleet with the party at the opera house proceeded by an al fresco lunch.

Hermès brought out a new perfume in a way that would not frighten the horses. Givenchy opened up a series of Japanese screens to reveal a giant bottle of Ysatis, his new Oriental-inspired fragrance. A series of exotically clad handmaidens then carried the perfume down the cat-walk as if it were the holy grail itself - as indeed it is to the Paris designers who depend on perfume sales to keep the couture going.

The peekaboo princesses

Petrodollar patronage is now an important prop to Paris high fashion. Although the French are eager to assert that home patronage is on the increase, the strong dollar has brought back the Americans, the oil rich are now a crucial pipeline. The lavish embroideries had an extra sparkle - especially at Scherrer (above) who went Scheherazade. Still (almost) behind the veil were the three Saudi princesses (left) at Saint Laurent, who hid behind their programmes for the two-hour show.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Own goal at Wembley

Labour's defence spokesman, John Silkin, has more than the threat of dejection by his local party to keep him awake these nights. Party members have just discovered that Arena Consortium, a company of which he is chairman, has bought control of Wembley Stadium with money borrowed from Standard Chartered Bank, which also advises Arena. Standard is one of South Africa's big two banks and regularly has dealings with the Pretoria government. Martin Coleman, Labour leader on Brent Council - which takes in Wembley - said yesterday: "It is ironic that a stadium which will presumably observe the South Africa sports boycott is being financed in this way." Others condemn the bank's involvement as an insult to Wembley's multicultural community. Silkin told me he saw no need to justify himself. "You need a bank. Probably all banks have interests out there."

One small investor was determined yesterday to get some Jaguar shares. He was seen in St Bride's Church, off Fleet Street, solemnly tearing out share application forms from a knee-high pile of *Daily Telegraphs*.

Invisible earnings

Thames Television International has just won the Queen's Award for Export Achievement for selling almost £18m in programmes and ideas in the financial year ended March 1983. An achievement indeed - considering that the Thames subsidiary's accounts for that period state: "The company has not, graded during the accounting period, has received no income and incurred no expenditure, and consequently has made neither a profit nor a loss." Thames Television acknowledges the apparent discrepancy, but says TTI's figures are mixed with those of the parent company for "accounting reasons".

On the hook

Although the Chinese have still not given Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe a meeting with their head man, Deng Xiaoping, they are at least providing him with alternative entertainment. In the Zhong Nan Hai villa complex, where he is waiting for the call, the chief amusement is fishing in the former imperial angling pond. For £6 a day Sir Geoffrey can stifle his frustrations while pursuing the carp and bream in the willow-fringed lake, normally closed to foreigners.

Cap in hand

Far from pledging to defy the rate-capping legislation, Labour activists in the London borough of Camden should welcome it. Camden Labour Club, launched three years ago, has been forced to close, owing the council £8,500 in rates. I suspect members have already dropped their sorrows: the club also owes £22,600 to Charringtons, the brewers.

Cover blown

Obscurity will elude GCHQ for some time yet. Tomorrow the Appeal Court hears the Government's case against the High Court ruling that its ban on trade unions there was illegal. Whatever the outcome, a further appeal to the House of Lords seems inevitable. And between the two will come *The Whistleblower*, novelist John Hale's everyday story of espionage folk at Cheltenham. Worse still, the book, published by Jonathan Cape on September 13, and buoyed by inadvertent government publicity, seems certain to be made into a film. Hale tells me that no one from the security services noticed him picking up his local colour because he isn't in *W/10's W/10*. "Unless you're listed, they are too snobbish to bother."

BARRY FANTONI



'I thought it would cheer you up'

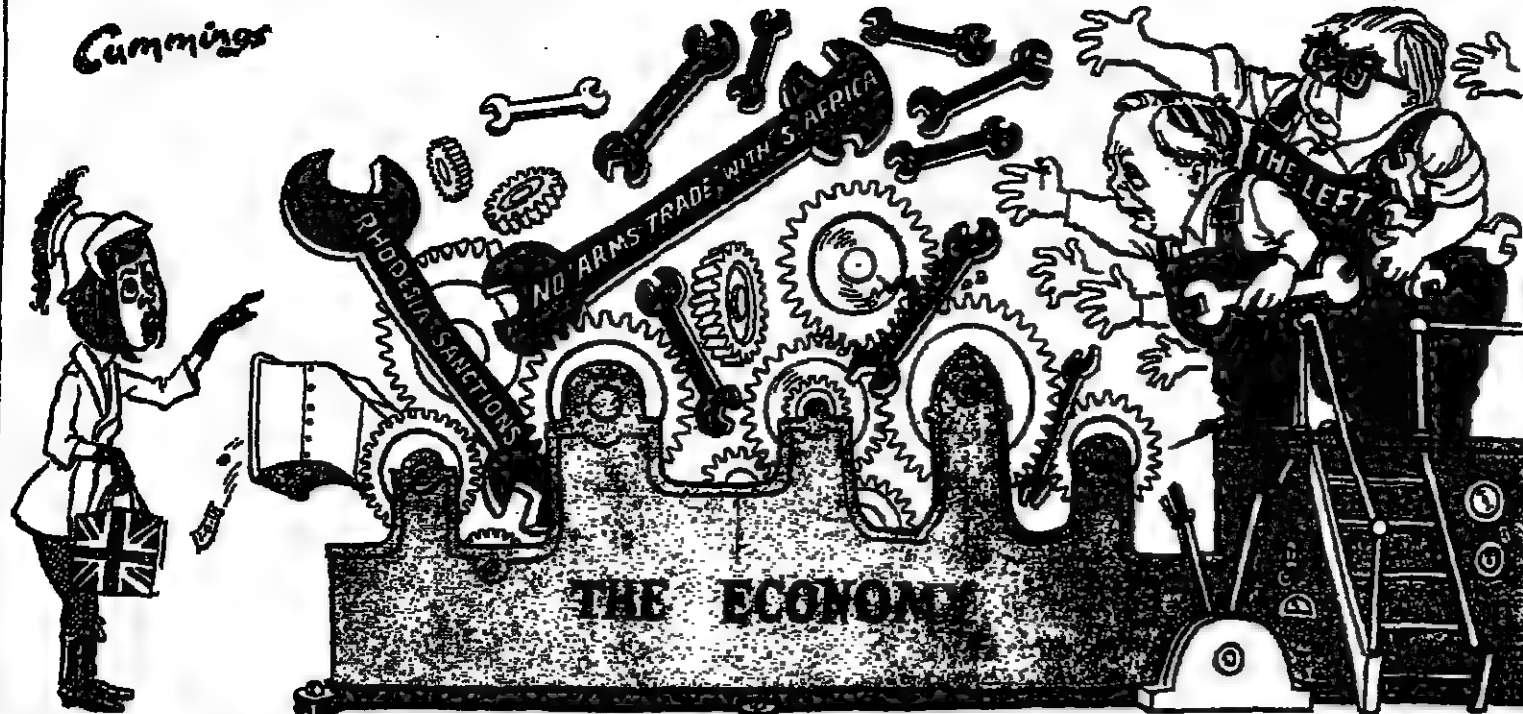
Life's like that

Margaret Winter of North Berwick, Scotland, loved *Reader's Digest* but hated the associated bums. After years of special offers and lucky draws, she cancelled her subscription. When she found she was still on the mailing list and the circulars continued unabated, she wrote threatening to stop buying her copy even from the local newsagent. The response: yet another offer, this time for a book, *Into the Unknown*. Mrs Winter firmly licked the No stamp, and put the reply form into the nearest letter box. *Reader's Digest* wrote yet again - to say her form had been picked in the lucky draw and she had won £45,000. After receiving the cash at the weekend, Mrs Winter was in forgiving mood. "I've decided to resubscribe after all."

PHS

Gerald Kaufman on the parallels between Wilson '68 and Thatcher '84

Cummings



As Cummings saw it in the *Daily Express* in January 1968. For Wilson and the economy we read Thatcher and GCHQ?

The points of no return

On January 16, 1968 the then prime minister, Harold Wilson, made a statement in the House of Commons. He was speaking on the economic measures that his government had decided to implement after the devaluation of the pound the previous month. The matter came within the departmental jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but Wilson had decided that he ought to take personal responsibility.

Edward Heath, leader of the Opposition, attacked Wilson, but that was only to be expected. What was much more significant was the sullen lack of support for the prime minister from his own backbenchers. It was the most uncomfortable day Wilson had endured in Parliament since he entered 10 Downing Street three years previously.

For something like two years, Wilson had been ascendant in the country, his popularity unparalleled by that of any peace-time prime minister of his generation. When Wilson came to office in 1964 he was not especially popular. He caught the imagination of the country, however, by his staunchness during the period of confrontation with Ian Smith of Rhodesia.

He was greeted with ecstasy by his supporters, with fear and loathing by his political opponents. A joke current at the time had it that when

it thundered people exclaimed, "Harold Wilson is angry". After that day in 1968 Wilson still had numerous admirers and, although he lost the 1970 election, he was able to return to office four years later and win a further election after that. His popularity, however, had evaporated.

On July 17, 1984 the Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, made a statement in the House of Commons on the ruling by the High Court that her government's ban on trade union membership at Government Communications Headquarters, Cheltenham, was unlawful. This matter came within the departmental jurisdiction of the Foreign Secretary, but Mrs Thatcher had decided that she ought to take personal responsibility for it.

Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, attacked Mrs Thatcher, but that was only to be expected. What was much more significant was the sullen lack of support for the Prime Minister from her own backbenchers. It was the most uncomfortable day Mrs Thatcher had endured in Parliament since she entered 10 Downing Street five years previously.

For something like two years, Mrs Thatcher had been ascendant in the country, her popularity matched among peace-time prime ministers only by that of Wilson during 1965-

68. When Mrs Thatcher came to office in 1979 she was not especially popular. However, she caught the imagination of the country by the staunchness she showed during her confrontation with General Galtieri of Argentina.

She was greeted with ecstasy by her supporters, with fear and loathing by her political opponents. She revelled in the title, originally conferred on her as a hostile soubriquet, of the Iron Lady. Mrs Thatcher still has numerous admirers, and it is not impossible that she may go on to win another election. Yet, although she seems sublimely unaware of it, her popularity has now vanished as surely as Wilson's did 17 years ago.

All governments endure setbacks. All prime ministers suffer ups and downs. Governments can recover. Prime ministers are extraordinarily resilient. However, in every government's career, there may come a moment when the public's tolerance snaps, when the willingness to forgive or to understand is withdrawn, when an invisible line is crossed. Once that line is crossed there is no going back to put things right, no chance of recovery of previous popularity. Whether the leader knows it or not, the prospect of defeat lies ahead.

Harold Wilson had undoubtedly crossed that line by the time of his

speech in January 1968. I believe that Margaret Thatcher had crossed that line by July 17, 1984. Moreover, Wilson had close to him people who, while giving him their total support and loyalty, did not hesitate to warn him of the significance of his reverses. There is no evidence that Mrs Thatcher admits to her presence advisers who will tell her the truth about what has happened to her standing in the country, and how people outside her sycophantic circle feel about her.

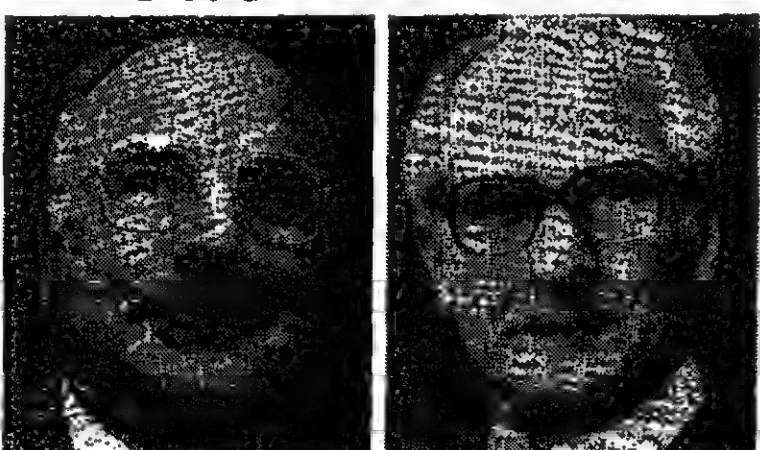
Because we have three-party politics, Mrs Thatcher may conceivably survive the next election even if a large majority of the people votes against her. Meanwhile, she spends her time crowing about what she proclaims as her four election victories, the British general elections of 1979 and 1983 and the European Assembly elections of 1979 and 1984.

She fails to realize that two of these victories took place before she had any record to be judged, and that all of these victories occurred before she crossed that invisible line, to the political equivalent of what Hamlet called "the undiscovered country from whose bow no traveller returns".

The author, MP for Gorton, is Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs.

Michael Binyon explains Moscow's crackdown on closer East-West German relations

Whipping an ally back in line



Kohl and Honecker: end of a special relationship

They do not countenance political concessions, such as freer travel between the two German states, and must be particularly vexed by the emigration this year of some 30,000 East Germans to the West. And finally the Russians are angered, not pleased, by the continued inter-German dialogue, which they see as undermining Soviet attempts to "punish" the West for the deployment of Nato missiles. In the Soviet view, if Moscow sulks, all the Eastern bloc must sulk.

What is striking is the harshness of the attack on Honecker's leadership. *Pravda* of course couched its denunciation in the guise of a tirade against Bonn. But no Communist leader can be insensitive to the serious charge of conspiring with those who "undermine socialism". Nor will it be lost on Honecker that his own words were denounced when put in the mouth of Chancellor Kohl.

It is also clear that things must have reached a bad state between Moscow and East Berlin for the Russians to come out into the open with such an attack. Moscow has obviously been urging Honecker to change course for some time, and he has refused. To make the message

plainer, the Russians have drummed up reactions from other parts of Eastern Europe, especially Poland. In his own blistering attack on West German revanchism, General Jaruzelski spoke of a "return of great-German expansionism".

But there is more to the Soviet attack than simply trying to whip the GDR back into line. It is also a signal that the present Soviet leadership is calling into question the whole special relationship with West Germany - a policy initiated by Brezhnev and closely identified with his backing for détente. To Moscow's chagrin this policy failed when it was most needed. Worse than that, the threats, warnings and blandishments over the past two years on Nato missile deployment have had the opposite effect, cementing Bonn's relations with Washington and strengthening Nato.

So the Russians have reverted to an older, more emotive policy of using West Germany as a bogymen. The old German menace has been revived, to enforce discipline in the Eastern bloc and again to wrench the heartstrings at home. It is no coincidence that the fortieth anniversary of the victory over Hitler next year will see the biggest

periodic mobilization since the war. The present crackdown at home needs the diversion of an external threat to rekindle pride and unity behind the leadership as well as hatred of the fascist - and, by association, present western - enemy.

Naturally the Russians do not want to sacrifice in the process the fruits of the once-special relationship. Trade with West Germany, they say, is still mutually beneficial and should grow.

What Moscow is determined to stop is any further rapprochement between the two German states. Manipulation of German-German relations has always been the Kremlin's trump card. But it has always been based on Moscow's ability to get East Germany to obey its policies without question. It is the sudden new doubts about this ability which lie at the heart of recent Soviet anxiety.

Herr Honecker, who appears to be at the height of his powers at home, has tried to take advantage of the intellectual and political paralysis in Moscow to establish some independent room for manoeuvre, which has considerably increased his own standing at home. The Russians fear that this will inevitably take him closer to West Germany and further destabilize an already disaffected population, weakening the party's control and eventually Soviet hegemony. The wave of applications to emigrate from East Germany proves the point, in Moscow's eyes. Ironically, the more Honecker is rebuffed in his attempts to throw off Soviet control, the higher his standing with his own people.

This is why Moscow has moved swiftly to draw the line and Honecker has understood what it meant. Until last week the East German media avoided joining in the attacks on the Federal Republic. On Saturday *Neues Deutschland* reprinted the *Pravda* article in full. The East Germans are in no position to defy the Russians as the Poles did for so long.

When Herr Honecker will still be able to make his cherished visit to West Germany and his birthplace is now an open question, one that will be at the centre of rough talks when he goes to Moscow in a few weeks. For although the visit is now unlikely to bring any political breakthrough, its symbolic and emotional importance for both sides cannot be overestimated. It might still prove too much for the Russians to stomach.

Billy Graham: mission accomplished

Billy Graham is returning to America relieved and happy. His three-month Mission England campaign, which he launched in 1954, generated 50,000 column inches of newspaper space (almost all in the provinces), and doubled some church congregations.

"As the mayor of this little town we were in, Ipswich, said to me - religion has become the talking point of Ipswich and of East Anglia," Graham told me. "I think that was true almost everywhere."

"If we could get the country talking religion, that in itself is good. That's why I say the debate over Professor Jenkins was good. It caused people to think about their own faith. It caused them to search, some of them, the Bible."

The three months he was here, speaking in Bristol, Sunderland, Birmingham, Norwich, Liverpool and Ipswich, have changed his

perception of English society: it is, he now believes, far less secular than it might seem from outside. In the past, like many visiting Americans, he had judged England by London, which he had seen as something of a spiritual "hopeless case".

In fact the organizers of Mission England also misjudged the potential interest in Graham's campaign: they had to commission £50,000 worth of additional printed material. Total audiences exceeded a million, with 97,000 of these "coming forward" to the rostrum in answer to Graham's famous peroration: "I want you to get up out of your seats..."

Graham had also expected a bit of a rough ride with the media. In fact, he said, hardly anyone was unfriendly. "I think that probably editors and top reporters perceive that there is a need for some

philosophy, or some revival of Christianity as that philosophy."

Graham is a modest man, quick to defer to other opinions. During our interview, he allowed me and his wife Ruth to join forces to defeat him on a point of Biblical interpretation.

He leaves England full of praise for our churches, but he denoted an emotional blockage in the English personality where religion is concerned.

"I was asked an interesting question by a very high person in this country, and he or she asked me 'Why are we so embarrassed to discuss Jesus Christ, if he is the King of Kings, and the Lord of Lords? We are not embarrassed to talk about Prince Charles or somebody like that'. Paul said, 'I'm not ashamed of the Gospel'. This is one of the points I have tried to make: don't be ashamed of Christ, make it table

conversation. Get on the phone and tell people of the commitment you made tonight."

He also thinks too much effort has been put into organized Christianity - "which will come anyway" - and not enough into evangelism and worship. Nevertheless, he is cautiously prepared to predict a better future for English Christianity. "I was much more impressed this time. I think there is beginning to be a turn, compared with five years ago, towards a spiritual renewal, which does not show up in church statistics. I think the basic moral values of Britain are still here. A renewal of Christianity at this time would have a tremendous impact, because I think people are looking and searching for something."

Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs Correspondent

Roger Scruton

Chatshows with a touch of class

Like many people whose radio is constantly tuned to Radio 3, I often listen to the Open University, usually while washing up. Having heard the last recital and the news, and quietly dreaming at the kitchen sink, I am suddenly disturbed by a flourish of trumpets, followed by bright, cheery voices inviting me to learn. For whatever reason, the subject tends to be sociology, which sounds, if I remember rightly, something like this:

Announcer: Hello. This is Unit Four of the foundation course in sociology, and our topic tonight is the exploitation of the worker in capitalist society. We begin with a brief discussion between our two course lecturers, Dave Spart and Chris Toad, who will be putting alternative points of view. Dave will begin.

Dave: Hello. Yes. Some people think that the exploitation of the worker in capitalist society is an economic phenomenon, due to the fact that the capitalist class as a class controls the means of production and so compels the workers as a class to work for less value than they produce. That's the view that I'd like to put before you.

Chris: And I'd like to put forward the opposite view, that the exploitation of the worker in capitalist society is not primarily economic, but political, caused by the fact that the bourgeoisie as a class controls the power structures from which the workers as a class are excluded.

Announcer: You will find these two positions spelt out on page fifteen of your commentary, where you will see that, while Dave's view is that of Marx, Chris's comes closer to Gramsci. Which of them is right? This will be your topic for the coming week. Dave, once again I'll ask you to speak first.

Dave: Given that the capitalist controls the means of production, what need does he have to control the political process as well? Why not allow a kind of illusion of influence to the workers, by giving them votes, if that serves to maintain capitalist relations of production? Basically, bourgeois democracy is just a functional mechanism. What matters is the economic base. The real social relations between people are forged at the economic level, and that's where the exploitation occurs. You see this in the relations between men and women: also in the relations between whites and blacks.

Chris: But sometimes the superstructure takes over. I mean, the functional mechanism of bourgeois democracy can become an instrument in the hands of the capitalist class, as in Britain today. By controlling the choice of parties, candidates, issues, and outcomes, the capitalist class can create the situation where the worker has no choice but to accept exploitative social relations...

I confess to finding such dialogue fascinating. By creating little disagreements, framed in a common language, and by incorporating into the language everything that is truly questionable, an aura of rational argument can be sustained almost indefinitely, even though not a single serious question is asked, nor a single serious thesis provided. Dave and Chris assume, as their common ground, all the major Marxist claims: that there are social classes, that "capitalists" form such a class, as do "workers", that the first exploits the second, that they do so as a class, and so on. But why is it illuminating to describe a society as capitalist, and why should we think of ourselves primarily as members of a capitalist society rather than as citizens of a liberal democracy? To the listener who asked those questions, Dave and Chris would have nothing polite to say.

That of course is what is meant by bias, and, in my limited experience, the Open University sociology course is certainly biased. But why all the fuss? What is the harm in a few young dons yapping away at each other in Marxese, while others listen to their radio, taking careful notes?

It should be remembered that the Open University is not a normal university. Most of its students are older people, some retired, who for one reason or another have missed out on education. Their minds are neither impressionable nor truly open, and often little besides self-esteem depends on whether they obtain a degree.

Moreover, if they wish to know what they are in for, they have only to turn on their radios and give it a try. It is possible that someone could listen to Dave and Chris, and feel a genuine relief at discovering exactly what he had always missed, and exactly what he should most enjoy studying.

Anyone who is foolish enough to embark on an Open University sociology course without first listening to it, or who, having embarked on it, decides that he cannot tolerate the bias is probably heading for a failure. And the bright student, who learns to write a perfect examination answer in Marxese, gains a precious reward from his studies: he learns a language which isolates him totally from his fellows, and encourages both himself and them to renounce all attempt at dialogue. In that way many fruitless quarrels are avoided, and many consoling illusions preserved.

There, it seems to me, lies the strength of the Open University, which, unlike such closed shops as Oxford and Cambridge, makes it clear from the start what a student will sound like when he graduates. And if people wish to sound like Dave and Chris, good luck to them.

The author is editor of the *Salisbury Review*.

Phillip Whitehead

Contenders all for the high jump

We wake up this week to a fortnight of saturation Olympics on breakfast television - but not on the channel they were meant to save. Throughout the spring beleaguered bosses at TV-am, the first British television station to turn into its own soap opera, counted down to Los Angeles. The vulgar clamour of Reagan's opening extravaganza was awaited as eagerly as the prairie settlers listened for the trumpets of the Seventh Cavalry, or Mr Scargill anticipates the first snow.

TV-am's then editor, Greg Dyke, said it all last February. "All the big events in Los Angeles will be happening in our time at breakfast. I hope it will turn a whole new range of people on to us." The timing may not have been exact but the prediction was. But because of a dispute which was not of its making, TV-am has lost the Olympics. It has also lost Greg Dyke. He resigned after yet another orgy of management cost-cutting.

Since then his successor has gone too. So has the general manager. So has the head of children's programmes, one of TV-am's rare successes. The soap opera goes on, but the cast list is shrinking. And with the Olympics on the rival channel a whole new range of people who have accepted what the station has to offer may now turn away.

There are many other companies in Britain caught up in a carnivorous struggle for survival. Why should the saga of Camden Lock concern us more than most? The reason is that the management there holds a franchise to broadcast which is the gift of a public body, the IBA, which awarded it to TV-am, in preference to many other contenders, for its lush combination of high promise and glamorous names. When the going got rough the IBA did not lift a finger to save Peter Jay from a boardroom coup organized by the Aitken cousins. It may be that his concept of programming could never have worked, that he was possessed of a fatal hubris. But we cannot know, because he never had a fair run.

Nor have his successors, at their varying paces. The present mixture of sparse news interviews, repeats and pop groups telling us what they have for breakfast in the intervals between plugging their videos is not what the IBA said it wanted, nor what it thought it would get. Its latest annual report, published last week, mildly protested that there should be an improved news service.

Indeed there should, and somehow there are still good journalists clinging on to the side at Camden Lock who could provide it. But the new management wants to cut the staff still further. If the people now running the company could get away with no journalists at all, and Gordon Honeysuckle was replaced by Roland Rat, they might do it.

Would the IBA ever have given a contract to the people who run TV-am now? If, instead of the Famous Five and their overblown promises, Kerry and Bruce and Tim and their fellow swagmen had strolled in and expounded their philosophy, the response would have been a convulsive shudder. The programmes are not what were promised. The people are not those who made the promises.

Lord Thomson and John Whitney have run the IBA permissively, on the principle that nice and easy does it. I wonder at what point they would intervene to improve matters. When there were no journalists left? When the company embarked on its threatened "year of restraint"? When foreign ownership in the person of Kerry Packer becomes a probability? It is a measure of the IBA's approach that we cannot be sure how these questions would be answered.

Of course there have been unforeseen disasters. The BBC's use of its massive resources to pre-empt commercial breakfast television was not expected, though anyone who knew the Corporation's peasant-like passion for territory should have predicted it. The ITV companies who owe TV-am no favours have now given the BBC the breakfast audience on a plate by withdrawing from the Olympics.

The IBA can plead this in its cause. But it was the IBA which wanted breakfast television. Hardly anyone else did, until it held out the prospect. (The audiences are still tiny, by comparison with US figures.) The authority should not be allowed to acquiesce in whatever TV-am's financial masters say they must do in their mission to survive.

The question will not be whether we need TV-am, once it is staffed by two men and a rat, but rather whether we need a public authority which franchises companies in so cavalier a manner, and which knows no law but the market in maintaining their quality, as well as their survival.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.



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BAD TEMPERS IN STRASBOURG

The vote in the European Parliament on Friday to block Britain's £457 million rebate on her contribution to the 1983 EEC budget was essentially a collective fit of temper. The isolation of British MEPs of both parties illustrated not only the meaninglessness of the platforms on which both fought the European election (the vision of a Socialist Europe on one side, the need to maintain a "coherent centre-right majority" in Europe on the other) but also the extent to which the view of Britain as the awkward customer is now common to all our European partners.

That is very unfortunate because it easily leads one to fall into the trap of opposing "British" and "European" views, and it gives Mrs Thatcher's claim that "no country does more for Europe than Britain does" a rather hollow ring. Whatever we say, it does seem to be a unanimous continental view that Britain, having held the Community to ransom and obtained a permanent bending of the rules in her favour, is now refusing to approve what should be a routine bridging loan to tide the Community over an awkward gap in its financial arrangements.

Thus *le Monde* did not speak only for France when it wrote last week: "That it should be London that is sounding the charge for economies in the agricultural sector is no simple chance. Britain being less concerned socially and economically has a long-standing ambition to obtain steadily diminishing guarantees for the eight million agricultural producers in the Community." Britain with its relatively small farming population is cast as Mr Scrooge, determined to grind the poor farmers of the other nine member-states into ever greater poverty.

The argument should be familiar because it is almost identical to the one deployed here at home to attack the Government over its handling of the miners' strike. Its unwillingness to spend ever-rising sums of taxpayers' money on keeping open uneconomic pits is presented as callous indifference to, if not sadistic revelling in, the hardships of mining communities. When it comes to the hardship of farming communities Mr Neil Kinnock's personality is miraculously transformed, and we find him attacking the Government for not being Scrooge-like enough.

The truth, which cannot be too often repeated, is that the present arrangements under the Common Agricultural Policy are no more a sensible and efficient way of maintaining the standard of living of poor farmers than is the maintenance of uneconomic coalmines at public expense a reasonable sensible and efficient way of providing for mineworkers and their families. It is in fact rather insulting to both categories of workers for it amounts to pretending they are producing something useful to the rest of the community when actually they are living on public charity.

In the case of farmers, there are strong arguments for helping many of the poorer and, in terms of quantitative yield per acre, less efficient of them to stay on the land. They can and in some cases do play a useful social role in conserving the amenity of the countryside and in producing high quality food by relatively high-cost "natural" methods. But they get little or no encouragement to do either of those things under the present CAP, which ensures that a farmer's income is directly related to the quantity of food he produces, virtually irrespective of quality

and of the demand for it, and often to the positive detriment of the countryside.

The financing of this policy is a gross misapplication of the resources of taxpayers not only in Britain but throughout the Community. The willingness of ministers to guarantee whatever price is deemed necessary to maintain farmers' standards of living, tempered only partially and arbitrarily in the case of dairy farmers by the introduction of milk quotas last April, is directly responsible for the fact that overall Community spending has burst the bonds set for it in the Treaty. The British government is right to insist on tighter financial discipline before agreeing to a supplementary budget for 1984. "Budgetary discipline" was indeed an integral part of the Fontainebleau agreement itself.

The French government, at least, whatever its impatience with Britain's Scrooge-like accountancy, recognizes that Britain is entitled to her 1983 rebate under the Fontainebleau agreement and that this agreement between governments cannot be overturned by a vote in the European Parliament. That is a political fact, whatever the legal position which it would probably take many months of pleading in the European Court to establish.

The chances are that, come September, some further agreement between governments will be reached on a package including both expenditure cuts and some supplementary finance, and the Parliament having made its point will gracefully give way. What will not be achieved so easily, and deserves higher priority than British ministers have so far given it, is the presentation of Britain's European policy to European public opinion in terms that it can understand.

LAW TAKES A HAND

Long before the Government passed any laws restricting the civil immunities of trade unions, the citizens by miners' pickets for which their union area was fined £50,000 yesterday would have been against the criminal law. Forcible attempts were made to stop the lorries carrying coke into Port Talbot steelworks, and they were stoned as they passed by. If the police had been able to identify the individuals responsible, the criminal law would have been the natural recourse to inhibit such lawless and violent conduct.

For logistic reasons, the police have often had to conduct a struggle at many factory gates and in mining villages in which breaches of the criminal law by pickets have had to be overlooked in the central task of resisting the pickets' central objectives. But this kind of skirmishing puts a heavy strain on the police, and on relations between police and community. Where organized mob activity can be restrained by the civil courts, by injunctions and fines against the ultimate organizers of the activity, that is a means of restraint which may open few wounds and create less threat to social cohesion.

Miners' leaders have put up a smoke-screen of indignation over yesterday's court decision, as an instance of political vendetta against the sanctioned normal processes of a trade dispute. But they know that the battles at steelworks and colliery gates alike often fall far outside the established conventions of industrial conflict. Even Mr Kinnock last week showed himself ready to temporize ignominiously on his party's traditional condemnation of industrial action going beyond the well-established confines of peaceful picketing: such is the effect on the integrity of a party which allows itself to be drawn along behind a sectional interest-group pursuing its ends without scruple.

Satanic mills

From Mr David Gordon
Sir, You review a report today (July 10) that suggests that most of the North Country's "dark satanic mills" should be demolished because they are a "blight on the environment". This remarkable recommendation flies in the face of popular feeling and common sense.

Bradford is a prime example of a town where mills have been restored as industrial premises - and also feature as a tourist attraction. This type of building, with its combination of local materials and iron or steel-framed structure, is immensely durable, easily modified, and attractive to the unbigoted eye both by its architecture and the fact that it has been in situ for so long as to acquire a happy familiarity.

To suggest that such buildings are a blight on investment in property is as naive as the notion that replaced British Rail's rounded signs with square ones, on the principle that this would make more people go by train.

Redevelopment of these mills is hampered by financial incentives favouring new constructions and, as with other old buildings, by the asinine demands of the fire and building regulations, which must represent the most ill-considered restrictions accounting techniques also ignore the durability of older structures.

To further these distortions with £20m of European regional development funds in two council areas alone, as recommended by Roger Tym and Partners' report, is madness.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID G. H. GORDON,
21 St Stephen's Terrace, SW8,
July 10.

Enriching nature

From Mr Garth Robinson
Sir, I am sure that we all support the view of the Oxford City Council expressed by David Butler in his

letter to you today (July 24) advocating the use of local authority land as sites where nature areas can be established. Domestic gardens are also areas where niches can be created for wild plants and for the creatures that depend upon them.

Lawns can be cultivated to develop as meadow-like areas providing a haven for many kinds of wild flowers, but not if gardeners follow the advice offered by Roy Hay in your back page gardening notes of last Saturday. Using selective herbicides inevitably eliminates many wild plants described by the pejorative "weeds".

Clover provides nectar for bees; dandelion heads seem to be enormously enjoyed by finches; why kill such useful plants in order to provide areas of boring and relatively useless grass?

Yours truly,
GARTH ROBINSON,
38 Felldon Grove,
Haddington,
July 24.

Fair competition over the air

From Mr Tim Brinton, MP for Gravesend (Conservative)
Sir, Your leader, "Freedom on the Air" (July 25), was important. Radical change in the laws governing radio is urgent if we are not to fall behind other countries or continue to create a climate in which radio "pirates" thrive and competition becomes more unfair.

Technological advance means that low-powered transmitters on a truly local basis can operate. But BBC "local" radio is moving towards county-wide coverage and ILR (independent local radio) stations fall between the two.

If the "pirate" surge cannot be stopped - and we really wish to do so - sensible deregulation is indeed necessary to ensure fair competition. The same is true of television. Government moves slowly; technology's advance is breathtaking.

The amended Cable and Broadcasting Bill allows the Home Secretary to take action when he identifies unfair competition from foreign radio stations who can now use "live" headline links to this country. We will see whether this will work in practice. But there is a market for "pirates", be they ethnic or pop.

On a wider basis, surely it is time to consider the long-term future of public-service broadcasting. The current report is rapidly becoming out of date: the age of cable and DBS (direct broadcasting by satellite) needs redefinition. We must retain and protect the BBC and IBA traditions of excellence; but what sort of BBC? What sort of IBA?

This autumn the BBC wants an increase in the licence fee. Before it is allowed Parliament needs to set out the post-Beithian parameters of public broadcasting for the next 15 or 20 years. If this is not done the BBC will not unreasonably ask for larger and larger sums from the licence payer to pursue every new technological advance, regardless of the pocket of the customer.

Yours faithfully,
TIM BRINTON,
House of Commons,
July 26.

From Mr G. M. Gibbens
Sir, As a student of modern Greek I used to listen frequently to the Cypriot "London Greek Radio" to which you refer in your editorial, "Freedom on the air", of July 25. It little resembled the usual pirate radio station: a two-hour Orthodox service was relayed from a London church every Sunday morning; there were talks on Greek history and literature, fairy stories for the children, and some drama.

If the staple fare was popular music, at any rate it was music that defied no British record company. Indeed, Greek record shops were included among its numerous advertisers.

The London Cypriot community is well integrated into the local population and yet tenacious of its own culture and collective consciousness. London Greek Radio was thus welcomed in a multitude of Cypriot homes and workplaces throughout the nine months of its existence.

The organisers have, sadly, closed it down, after failing to secure a licence, to avoid exposing their broadcasting staff to the criminal sanctions of the new legislation. Our support for their continuing efforts to achieve legal status would help to heal this latest of the several afflictions which Britain has casually brought upon Greek Cyprus.

Yours faithfully,
G. M. GIBBENS,
37 Ethelbert Road,
Wimbledon, SW20,
July 26.

Rubella immunization

From Mrs Mary M. Welland
Sir, With regard to your Science Correspondent's report (July 16), it is observed that the target figure for rubella immunization has not been reached "in spite of a publicity campaign". We would not wish your readers to think that this refers to the campaign launched by the National Rubella Council in November, 1983. The national rubella campaign aims to help achieve the target figure of 95 per cent schoolgirl immunization as advocated by the DHSS and to uphold it in the years to come.

However, we are also trying to reach the women of child-bearing age, who for whatever reason, were not immunized at school - and this is far more difficult and time-consuming than reaching the schoolgirl population.

Our full efficacy cannot be assessed in a few months. Yours faithfully,
MARY M. WELLAND,
The National Rubella Council,
105 Gower Street, WC1,
July 18.

Dispensing kindness

From Mrs Joan M. N. Butt
Sir, The idea of a "pharmacist's charter", drawn up by the Pharmaceutical Negotiating Committee (report, July 25), is no new thing.

One hundred years ago my grandfather, a pharmacist in a small mining town in Cornwall, was dispensing advice and treatment to the poorer people of the town who could not afford doctors' fees.

In addition to free advice all through the year, at Christmas time every "patient" was given a packet of tea, and a saffron cake made by my grandmother from a family recipe.

Yours faithfully,
JOAN M. N. BUTT,
179 Bloxham Road,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire,
July 25.

Waste of resources in pits battle

From Lord Campbell of Eskar
Sir, You report that the Prime Minister sees the present industrial strife as a "fight" for democracy: a fight that must be "won".

But surely most of the miners don't see it as a fight against democracy: they see it as a struggle for their livelihood. The dictation of the future of their industry from above without consultation must seem to them the opposite of democracy.

Mr MacGregor and Mr Scargill are cast in the roles - even seem to cast themselves in the roles - of men fighting to a finish. One can hardly see Mr MacGregor as the saviour of democracy, or Mr Scargill as saving anything or anybody.

I hope they both lose. Only then can proper consultative processes decide the future of industries and jobs. Only then can the country recover from the appalling dangers of industrial disputes being bedevilled by political polarization, bringing intolerable violence in its train.

How I wish that the Prime Minister's great energy, authority and resolution could be directed towards finding means whereby industry - and indeed the unions - may be rescued from the perils of polarization. She must know, as every successful industrialist knows, that no business - no organization - can prosper when management and employees are at loggerheads. And that insensitive managers and wrecking trade unionists play into each other's hands and into the snares of political entanglement.

In wasting our spirit and our resources in fighting we are in real danger of becoming a country divided against itself on the road to nowhere.

The Prime Minister would find many allies in seeking to save us from such a fate.

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF ESKAR,
House of Lords,
July 23.

From Lord Mayhew

Sir, It is easy to exaggerate Mr Scargill's political importance. To former Labour activists like myself, who tangled with Marxists and other class warriors in the thirties, he appears simply as an anachronism. His speeches take us back to the days of Harry Pollitt, Willie Gallacher, Will Paynter, John Strachey (then a communist) and the Left Book Club.

Many of us visited the mining areas at the time. The miners were then much stronger in numbers, more united, more solidly "left" and far more oppressed by poverty and unemployment than they are now; and even then the Scargill-type

GLC advertising

From the Leader of the Greater London Council
Sir, Your story, headed "£12m GLC campaign to preserve itself" (July 26), with its "revelations" of "leaked confidential reports", implies a degree of secrecy surrounding our campaign which is simply not present.

The special committee to which you refer is an all-party committee, meeting for the large part in public. Even where reports are temporarily marked "confidential" for the sound commercial reason that contracts are still being negotiated, the Conservative members openly admit to passing them on to the press and Central Office at the end of the meeting.

So whereas most campaigns are run on the basis that you don't show your cards to your opponents, we have played with a hand visible for all to see.

For example, it is no secret that

Warnock report

From Mr Douglas J. Cusine
Sir, The Reverend Dr Cameron argues (July 23) that the embryo is entitled to protection from the moment of fertilisation. There is, however, another view, based on Christian tradition, that the protection afforded to the embryo varies with the stage of development. This approach can be seen in a well documented and clearly presented article by Professor C. R. Dunstan in the March issue of the *Journal of Medical Ethics*.

It is not the purpose of this letter to try to reconcile these differing views, but to point out one of the consequences of Dr Cameron's argument which he himself does not spell out.

If the embryo is entitled to full protection from the moment of fertilisation then it follows that *in-vitro* fertilisation as it is currently

Agean relations

From Mr Y. Hitzos
Sir, To your other accurate and balanced main editorial article today (July 23) on "The shadow of the colonels", which is about Greece and its relations with Turkey and Cyprus, and the West at large, I would wish to suggest the following correction.

It is both factually and morally wrong to describe Turkey's claims in the eastern Aegean as merely economic, as your editorial, by saying that "... Turkey claims an economic zone in the eastern Aegean around and among the Greek islands ...", does. Alas, it is only too well and bitterly known to many Greek and many an independent observer that Turkey's claims in the eastern Aegean are also territorial.

Many a statement by recent Turkish prime ministers to this effect exists to testify this fact. These range from Mr Demirel's statements

summons to a class war sounded old-fashioned and failed.

Mr Scargill is a law-and-order problem: he is not a political problem. His emergence is a measure of the decay of Labour leadership. Atlee and Bevin would have made short work of him. Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW,
House of Lords,
July 25.

From Mr Francis Bennion

Sir, You ask (leader, July 27) how long the nation must wait for the Director of Public Prosecutions to prosecute the organizers of the miners' strike. The answer, judged by similar events in the past, is most probably for ever.

The organizers of the infamous intimidatory picketing at the Salley coke plant in 1973 were not indicted for their criminal conspiracy. Nor have been the organizers of any other such unlawful acts from that day to this. They rejoice in their *de facto* immunity and go on to plot further mischief.

You say that if the forces of law and order continue to allow mob rule to operate day after day with impunity "it will be the Government which will suffer". This is too narrow. It is the whole community of people which constitutes the nation that will suffer, including the striking miners themselves.

The law is for the benefit of us all. Those who are charged with its enforcement but neglect their duty betray us all.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS BENNION,
44 St Aubyns,
Hove,
East Sussex,
July 27.

From Lady Mosley

Sir, In connexion with your leading article (July 12) comparing Mr Scargill with Sir Oswald Mosley, neither Sir Oswald nor any of his supporters at any time fought the police.

On the contrary. They clashed over and over again with militant communist-led men who all attacked them and their meetings, and who often, like those on the picket lines at the mines, came from far away from the places where the meetings were held.

We knew this from the addresses they gave when cases of violence came up in court. Yours faithfully,
DIANA MOSLEY,
Temple de la Gloire,
91400 Orsay,
France,
July 21.

the main role of our advertising to date has been to increase the number of Conservative voters opposed to abolition. Since 88 per cent of Labour voters already support our case there is no point in spending large sums on advertising specifically aimed at them.

Our campaign has obviously worked since 66 per cent of Londoners overall are now against the abolition of the GLC compared with 50 per cent in January. This shows that the future of democratic government in London is an issue which transcends party politics.

Incidentally, is anyone really surprised when we point out to the thousands of people who attend Thursday, Pensioners' Day and so forth, that such events will not take place at all if the GLC goes?

Yours etc,
KEN LIVINGSTONE, Leader
Greater London Council,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1,
July 26.

practised violates that principle. Once ova have been fertilised, the resulting embryos are observed (is this not "embryo research") to ensure that they are developing normally. It would follow from Dr Cameron's stance that it would be morally wrong to reject any embryo at this stage even if it was seriously abnormal. It follows further that no surplus embryos can be created and that all embryos, however imperfect, must be reimplanted.

Would any responsible scientist deliberately reimplant an embryo which he knew would result in a seriously handicapped child and would any responsible society allow him to do so?

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS J. CUSINE,
University of Aberdeen,
Faculty of Law,
Taylor Building,
Old Aberdeen,
July 24.

about the non-Hellenicity of the eastern Aegean islands to other claims about Turkey's rights of airspace and Turkey's territorial rights over the sea bed of the eastern Aegean islands.

If Turkey's claims in the eastern Aegean were only economic, as you say, and if she were willing to co-operate with the UN for a united independent republic of Cyprus and if she withdrew (together with all other present Powers) her troops from Cyprus, thereby crucially showing that she is not interested, whenever the opportunity arises, in a creeping annexation of Greek territory, then, be sure, many a sensible Greek would be prepared to discuss with her ways of economic benefit-sharing in the eastern Aegean, provided this did not create the illusion of territory-sharing.

Yours sincerely,
Y. HITZOS,
22 Lysia Street, SW6,
July 23.

New bishops and canon law

From the Provost and Canons of Blackburn Cathedral

Sir, The Reverend J. D. Brown's statement (July 21), that the Appointment of Bishops Measure would "abolish the absurd anachronism of a dean and chapter being required both to elect a bishop and choose only the Crown's nomination, or face the threat of dire punishment felt necessary in more primitive medieval times", must be an anachronism.

The Greater Chapter of Blackburn Cathedral met over two years ago, in response to the Queen's *commissio d'honneur*, to elect a new bishop, the chapter elected the royal nominee, on a solemn and moving occasion.

Before the chapter made its election the canon chancellor made a statement in which he reminded all the canons, honorary and residential, the archdeacons and suffragan bishops who, together with the provost, constitute the greater chapter, that for only the second time in the history of their body the chapter was being called upon to take part in an election which had real significance.

The dire penalties of *Excommunicatus* had been removed by the Criminal Law Act of 1947, which took effect on the first day of January, 1948. It, therefore, the chapter refused to elect the Crown's appointee no penalties could now ensue.

Had the chapter rejected the Crown's nominee the bishop-designate could have been appointed by letters patent. What right-minded man, however, would be prepared to become bishop of a diocese knowing that to the modern representative body of senior clergy in the diocese he was unacceptable? Thus the election of a new Bishop of Blackburn by the chapter was an election of great moment. A voice had been given to the Church in the setting of the diocese.

It seems strange that the Church's General Synod should attempt to remove the right of the Church in the diocese to have a real say in the selection of its father-in-God. May be recent events would persuade us that the House of Commons, rather than the General Synod, is more able to preserve spiritual independence and democratic principle within the Church.

Yours,
LAWRENCE JACKSON, Provost,
G. A. WILLIAMS, Canon
Chancellor,
J. M. TAYLOR, Canon Sacrist,
The Provost's House,
Preston New Road,
Blackburn,
Lancashire,
July 25.

Issue of injunctions

From Mr P. J. Millett, QC
Sir, Sir David Napley's proposal (July 25) for dealing with the problem of the unenforced injunction does not appear to have been thought through.

What is to happen if, having given an undertaking to the court to seek to enforce the order if it is disobeyed, the plaintiff then fails to do so? The defendant is hardly likely to apply to the court to commit the plaintiff to prison for having failed to ask the court to send him to prison!

The result will merely be two cases of unenforced orders instead of one. Sir David Napley's cure is worse than the disease.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. MILLETT,
9 Old Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2,
July 26.

Polish sanctions

From Sir Peter Tennant
Sir, The amnesty of political prisoners in Poland is to be welcomed, but before we lift sanctions let us be certain that the individuals concerned are not deprived of their work permits and ration cards which has been the case with others.

Let us press hard to fight hard to get his back when he was released. We need guarantees and proof that such restrictions are not imposed on these victims before we respond.

Yours faithfully,
PETER TENNANT,
Blue Anchor House,
Linchmere Road,
Haslemere,
Surrey,
July 23.

A dog's life

From Dr Ian Anderson
Sir, Whilst out shooting I was consulted by a gamekeeper about his injured dog. This was unusual as more often than not I am consulted or told by Guns about their health. On this occasion, with the full panoply of sterility and local anaesthetic, I repaired a large gash in the dog's hind leg. Three days later I was informed by a dissatisfied gamekeeper that the dog had bitten out my stitches (Presumably the dog was unhappy too).

I missed my favourite lunch of steak and kidney pie and game plonk and received no fee, while neither the game keeper nor the dog appeared to have a good opinion of my services.

Next time I shall refer the problem to a vet. Yours faithfully,
IAN ANDERSON,
15 Marine Parade,
Gorleston,
Great Yarmouth,
Norfolk,
July 26.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Harsh new world looms for Stock Exchange

It is now just a year since the Stock Exchange Council agreed to accept the deal between the then Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Cecil Parkinson, and the council's chairman, Sir Nicholas Goodison. In exchange for the Government's dropping proceedings, through the Restrictive Practices Court, against the Stock Exchange, the Stock Exchange would abandon stockbrokers' fixed minimum commissions.

Actually the Stock Exchange Council had no alternative but to accept: the Prime Minister had - indeed still has - the competition bit between her formidable teeth, and to her competition means essentially competition in price.

A year on, it is clear that competition to the Stock Exchange means far more than brokers and their clients negotiating the price, i.e. commission, at which they will do business with each other.

Competition may mean that private investors will be offered an inferior service to the service they receive now. Unless new forms of protection are devised, they will be exposed to greater hazards when the security built into the agent broker - jobber principal system, unique to London, disappears with the demise of single capacity dealing.

The bigger brokers - notwithstanding the shelters they are constructing with the aid of domestic and American bankers and investment houses - will find the world a harsher place in which to work and prosper. They will be fighting American and Japanese firms not merely living with them as partners. The small to medium size brokers will suffer even more. The broker rebels who turned on their council, demanding representation, consultation and consideration, are right to be afraid.

It is praiseworthy for a firm like Henry Cooke, Lumsden & Co. to say: "This firm's likely stance will be to act as agent for our clients, as at present, transacting their business to the best advantage that we can achieve with the many market makers which may evolve". Praiseworthy, but naive, even allowing for the difficulty every member firm has in seeing and appraising what is really in store for the Stock Exchange when (on January 1, 1987) fixed commissions are finally abandoned and a system based on dual capacity dealing begins to evolve.

Private investors and small institutions accustomed to dealing through small and medium brokers are unlikely, in 1987 and beyond, to have their investing horizons as limited to Britain as they are now. It is therefore hardly conceivable that brokers who are internationally neither skilled nor well-connected will be in a position to compete.

At last, Argentina observes the rules

Argentina's negotiations with the International Monetary Fund on an economic programme which would pave the way for both loans from the IMF and fresh financing from the commercial banks still appear to be progressing at a slow pace. Despite the fairly regular statements from Buenos Aires that a letter of intent could be agreed within days, officials in Washington believe agreement may still be some way off.

There are grounds, however, for being rather more optimistic than a few months ago. This is because rather more optimistic than a few months ago. This is because there are indications that the Argentine government has at least accepted the need to reach an accommodation with the IMF.

The political decision has been taken to settle with the IMF. The problem is a management one, according to one banker with experience of Argentina.

Events tend to bear out the view that Argentina is serious about playing within the rules of the international financial community. It has committed itself to

repaying the \$300m (£277m) borrowed from other Latin American countries in March by today's repayment deadline. It is also expected to repay promptly \$125m due to commercial banks by August 15. This advance is extendable if agreement has been reached with the IMF by then, but that is probably too optimistic.

Indeed, it is still virtually impossible to judge how long it may take Argentina and the IMF to iron out differences and significant problems remain. In particular Argentina's resolve to push ahead with real increases in public sector wages over and above the soaring inflation rate is hard to reconcile with the aim, insisted on by the IMF, of reducing the budget deficit.

Argentina's civilian government of course has the difficult task of trying to sell any agreement with the IMF to its own population and this has undoubtedly been a big constraint on its room for manoeuvre. But there is an emerging confidence in the international financial community that it is surely, if slowly, groping its way towards a programme which the IMF will be able to accept.

New benchmark at the Dorchester

Mr Robert Burns, the American who heads the Hongkong-based Regent International hotels chain, says Regent's purchase of the Dorchester in London's Park Lane has cost around £40m. There are those in the hotel trade who believe the figure to be rather more than that - at least £43m.

Whatever the precise figure, the deal sets a new benchmark for the capital's hotel property of between £140,000 and £150,000 a bedroom, (the Dorchester has 285 rooms). Under the trade's usual rule of thumb, that implies charging £140 to £150 a night for bedrooms. Single rooms at the Dorchester currently run from about £85 to £130, with an average around £100.

Regent is acquiring the Dorchester freehold which will have put up the price. Even so most recent London hotel deals have come out at well under half the Dorchester cost per bedroom. The highest value realized in recent months was the sale of the Churchill and Montcalm hotels for £50m the pair, a cost of about £82,600 a bedroom. The value of used hotels is inexorably moving towards the point where it will again make commercial sense to build new. It is not there yet: building costs alone of a new hotel in London are still put at substantially more than £100,000 a bedroom.

The Dorchester is a landmark and was bound to fetch a high price. Other chains showed interest when six months ago it became clear that the hotel's Middle Eastern owners led by Mr Al Midani, wanted to sell, but they lost interest. The Dorchester, now 53 years old, was sold by the McAlpine family in the seventies for £9m. Some £12m has since been spent on extensive refurbishment. Regent is preparing to spend another £2m to extend the air-conditioning to all the bedrooms.

It is said there are no plans for raising room rates at the Dorchester beyond "normal" price increases, which could be 5 to 10 per cent over the next year. Annual room occupancy rate this year is forecast at around 80 per cent. Business, including banqueting, has doubled in the three-and-a-half years since Austrian hotelier Mr Udo Schlenkerich took over as general manager.

Mr Schlenkerich's argument is that with a group like Regent behind the Dorchester, a big marketing push could improve trade. That would begin to make sense of the amount spent per bedroom. Mr Burns added: "Our bankers are very patient." Maybe in a couple of years £150,000 a room will not seem out of the way.

Photograph, report, Back Page

Treasury faces £500m bill to cover Nigerian debt

By John Lawless

The Treasury was faced yesterday with the alarming prospect of having to bail out the Government's Export Credits Guarantee Department with almost £500m this year to cover unpaid debts from Nigeria alone.

That sum compares with slightly more than £800m which the ECGD received in claims from exporters as a result of debts worldwide in its past financial year, and is equivalent to 6 per cent of the Government's projected Public Sector Borrowing Requirement of £7.25 billion this year.

The ECGD and Treasury officials are meeting to discuss the implications of Nigeria's surprise decision to go above the heads of the world's credit agencies on its short-term trade

debts by making an offer of six-year promissory notes direct to exporters.

The agency immediately responded with a warning to exporters not to accept the offer, because it breaks the rules of international debt refinancing.

But it has no power to enforce that advice and, whatever happens, the ECGD will have to go on meeting monthly claims from exporters. Companies relating to shipments made during the calendar year 1983. The Treasury had always assumed that the ECGD exposure was a temporary risk, because a syndicated medium-term bank loan managed by Barclays International to Nigeria is ready to go in place to cover the whole amount which the agency has insured.

However, all creditor governments have been insisting that Nigeria must first come to an agreement with the International Monetary Fund over an economic recovery programme. Although hopes of an early agreement have faded, as talks repeatedly filtered over the question of devaluation of Nigeria's currency, the public offer to exporters came as a shock.

It indicated that Nigeria had taken an entirely different tack in its refinancing negotiations - by trying to tie in insured creditors to the settlement agreed during the past few months with the bulk of uninsured creditors, to take six-year promissory notes for their debts.

The same terms have now

been put to insured creditors. Although they carry a grace period of two and a half years, the package has been sweetened with an offer to pay interest on outstanding amounts back to January 1. The smallest exporters are being tempted with an offer of immediate cash payment.

The ECGD's exposure in Nigeria has been quoted consistently at between £600m and £800m. That was based on a small sample of policy-holders.

As claims rose sharply this year, a more precise count reduced that amount to just under £500m. The ECGD knows that, at the least, 80 per cent of that sum will be verified as genuine - because of the straightforward, short-term nature of the business involved.



If the rush for applications is any guide, the Jaguar share price will do sought to 205p a share in less than 10 seconds. Hill Samuel, its merchant bank, said yesterday it was impossible to determine how many of the 500,000 prospectuses were mapped up. Jaguar will sell 177.88 million shares

at 165p each to raise just under £500m.

About 100,000 prospectuses were distributed in London one of 30 centres (pictured above) throughout the country handing out the financial details of the company. And Barclays Bank ran out.

Applications close on Friday

and the basis of allotment will be known on Monday. Official letters of acceptance or rejection will be posted next Wednesday and first dealings will start on August 9.

For the time being, the more cautious feel a first price of 190p would not be disappointing.

Suspended firm fears closure

By Philip Robinson and Alison Eadie

Mr Alan Kemp, senior partner of Kemp, Mitchell and Co, the suspended stockbroking firm, said yesterday that he feared the firm may have to close in a week if the Stock Exchange refuses to remove its trading ban.

A special meeting of the Stock Exchange Council suspended the four-partner firm of Kemp, Mitchell on Friday, pending an investigation into the firm's business conduct. It means that the firm which has 24 staff and seven associates, cannot trade in any way.

Mr Kemp said last night: "I don't know what we are supposed to have done. I haven't even been told. But if the suspension is not lifted soon we will have to consider closure. We have enough money to go on for months, but clients then start drifting away. Even a week is a long time."

Mr Kemp said the Stock Exchange was going over the books and that he had not been called up before the special investigating committee which is headed by Mr Edward Puxley, senior partner with stockbroker Bingham & Bishop.

The Stock Exchange investigation is centred around Kemp, Mitchell's activities in the Eurobond market, but it is understood that the inquiries are not being confined to that side of the business. It is believed that three of four other Eurobond firms may well be involved, but the Exchange says that no other member firms are involved at present.

Both Kemp, Mitchell and the Stock Exchange have emphasized that the investigation was not sparked by any liquidity problems. There is no question of Kemp, Mitchell being unable to meet its liabilities.

The probe started after a routine visit by the Exchange's roving investigator Mr Robert Wilkinson. His visit was prompted by the change in the business of Kemp, Mitchell last October when it expanded its Eurobond market activities.

US rate rise expected

From Bailey Morris, Washington

American interest rates are expected to rise over the next few weeks in response to the Treasury's massive borrowing needs, due to be announced tomorrow.

Market analysts expect the Treasury to announce plans to sell up to \$17 billion in new notes and bonds this week and to outline financing needs for

the rest of the quarter amounting to \$49 billion.

Widespread fears of another rate increase were reflected in the dollar, which moved yesterday to an 11½-year high against the Deutschmark at 2.90. The US prime lending rate is currently 13 per cent and analysts expect it could rise to 15 per cent by the end of the year.

New threat for Henlys

The Bank of Scotland was said last night to be close to accepting an offer of 127p for its 29.6 per cent stake in Henlys, the motor trader, which is fighting off an unwanted bid from Midex.

Confirmation of the bank's decision would mean the collapse of Henlys's defence against the bid because Midex already has a 29.9 per cent stake.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 996.50 up 0.9 (high: 997.3; low: 993.0)
FT Index: 778.7 up 2.3
FT 100: 75.72 down 0.44
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 16,928
Distressed USM Leaders Index: 93.14 up 0.04
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest): 1116.27 up 1.66
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,013.51 down 22.61
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 202.88 up 16.66
Amsterdam: 148.5 unchanged
Sydney: AJO Index 682.3 down 1.4
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 943.5 up 7.3
Brussels: General Index 142.16 up 0.5
Paris: CAC Index 158.9 down 0.8
Zurich: SBA General 293.10 up 0.80

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Starting \$1.3075 down 30pts
Index 78.5 up 0.1
DM 3.79 up 0.01
FF 11.61 up 0.0225
Yen 321.75 up 0.50
Dollar Index 137.9 up 0.6
DM 2.8965 up 0.0125
NEW YORK LATEST
Starting \$1.3075
Dollar DM 3.7950
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.59162
SDR £0.773910

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 12
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 12
3 month interbank 12½ - 12¾
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11½ - 11¾
3 month DM 5½ - 5¾
3 month FF 11½ - 11¾
US rates:
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11½
Treasury long bond 100½ - 100¾

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$339.15 pm \$338.50
close \$340.00 - \$340.75 (£260 - 260.50)
New York (latest): \$341.80
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$350.50 - \$352 (£268.00 - 269.00)
Sovereigns (new):
\$80 - 81 (£281.25 - 62)
*Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

News Int to seek 50.1% of St Regis

News International, which owns Times Newspapers, intends to launch a tender offer for control of St Regis Corp within five days. The offer will be for sufficient St Regis shares to increase ownership to 50.1 per cent of a fully diluted basis.

If St Regis does not complete the acquisition of Colonial Penn Group, the tender offer price will be \$55 (£42) a share. If it does complete, the price will be \$47 a share.

If the St Regis board approves the tender, News International will acquire the rest of St Regis shares in a merger deal.

● F. H. TOMKINS is to pay a final dividend of 1.165p, making a total of 1.3p (1.5p) for the year to April 29 last. Sales were £25.9m (£17.2m), while pretax profits rose from £1.6m to £2.4m.

● GREGGS, the Northern bakery chain of 261 shops which came to the market in April via a full listing has made half-year profits of £492,000 against £402,000. Turnover increased from £15.8m to £17.7m.

● HOGG ROBINSON, the insurance broking and travel group, announced an increase in pretax profits to last March of £0.5m over the previous year.

Tempus, page 16

Record UK software deal

By Alison Eadie

The biggest ever British software export deal, worth a minimum of \$3m (£2.3m), has been won by Argon International, a company launched by the former National Enterprise Board in 1979 to exploit international markets for British software.

American Telephone & Tele-

graph had bought the exclusive rights to market Argon's new videotext product, IVS-5, in the US and will cooperate in the marketing with Argon outside the UK. Argon will receive advance royalties and payment for development work amounting to \$3m as well as a slice of every software package sold.

ICL a "natural partner" for communications group

STC bid follows world trend

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Standard Telephone and Cables, the telecommunications group which last week announced its intention to buy ICL, is not the first company to want computers with telecommunications.

These partnerships have, in the past decade, been such a natural partnership that many high technology companies have formed such bonds throughout the world.

STC's intention to take over the flagship of the British computer industry in consistent with the partnership forged between the American telecommunications group AT&T and the Italian computer and office automation group Olivetti.

It is thinking along the lines of IBM which has partnered British Telecom in a number of ventures and is part owner of its own communication satellite,

Satellite Business Systems, for sending high-speed business data across America.

Ironically, ICL has long recognized the need to marry these two technologies - now termed information Technology (IT).

Mr Robb Wilmot, the computer company's chief executive, formed a loose partnership with Mitel, the Canadian-owned telecommunications group, whose office switching systems would be the hub of the ICL office systems.

Mr Wilmot was brought in by the Government in 1981 to rescue ICL.

Within months there were agreements with Mitel, with the Japanese electronics group Fujitsu for the supply of advanced semiconductor technology, with Three Rivers Corporation of America for the

supply of scientific terminals and with the Sinclair Research for the development of a work station.

The Sinclair project, merging the research talents of ICL and Sir Clive Sinclair's development team, is typical of the Mr Wilmot's thinking.

Will STC satisfy Mr Wilmot's philosophy? STC subscribed to his view when it successfully bought International Aeradio from British Airways last spring for £60m.

The small group has built a reputation in airport and hospital communications. The acquisition broadened STC's industrial profile overnight.

The ICL takeover would do likewise for STC, allowing the communications group to bid for peripheral, but vital telecommunications equipment needed in a computer system.

البنك السعودي العالمي المحدود

Saudi International Bank

AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-ALAMI LIMITED

Extract from Interim Balance Sheet

	30th June 1984	31st December 1983
	£'000	£'000
Capital Funds	176,572	154,331
Deposit Liabilities	2,885,733	2,518,669
Loans	1,342,939	1,215,348
Total Assets	3,159,517	2,772,845

Shareholders: Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia), Riyad Bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd, Banque Nationale de Paris, Deutsche Bank AG, National Westminster Bank PLC and Union Bank of Switzerland.

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Takeover fever

COMPUTER HORIZONS

Alvey criticised

Edited by MATTHEW MAY

Troubled FTS seek more cash

By Jane Lawrence

The Scottish microcomputer manufacturer Future Technology Systems (FTS) is blaming its financial crisis on cash flow difficulties due to major production problems. Two

grainings in the hardware at the end of last year meant that the company's production line was shut down for two months. But a leaked report by accountants Coopers & Lybrand suggests that FTS has suffered from "appalling financial mismanagement".

The company, which builds personal computers sold by the American computer giant Honeywell and British electronics firm Ferranti, will need more cash from backers by the end of August if it is to succeed.

The problems facing FTS came as a surprise because it has appeared as one of the few bright spots in the British micro industry.

The deals with Ferranti and Honeywell were major coups for the company based in Berth, near Glasgow. And it is widely accepted that products from the FTS stable - which include two personal computers - are of the high quality claimed for them by the company.

Indeed FTS's declared hope of being the UK Convergent Technologies - a US company which supplies micros to the likes of Burroughs and Plessey - began to seem more than a possibility.

Yet the future is potentially good if the company's product range is anything to go by. Recent announcements include a local area network - V-net - a multi user system and a micro-called the PCI - that runs all the programs available to the IBM PC.

This is the machine that has been snapped up by Honeywell. And a long running bid to sign up with the Japanese company Mitsubishi is still continuing. If the deal is concluded it will be a major triumph for the £6 million turnover company.

Nevertheless next month will be something of a critical time. Coopers and Lybrand is due to publish its full study of the company in the middle of August. The firm's 16 backers will then consult the findings before deciding whether to put up more funds.

Now stop the talk and start the action

The one talent the British have mastered better than any other nation is how to produce worthy reports, generated from equally worthy committees. Last week the information technology gurus of government enhanced their reputation in the report production field by publishing two documents - one which will undoubtedly be praised but ignored and another that ignored all the issues and deserves little praise.

The most laudable of the two was the report from the 16 man committee led by John Butcher, parliamentary under secretary of state for industry, which was charged with identifying the skill shortages that exist in the IT industries. The IT trade deficit is now running at £2,000m a year and rising.

The minister was optimistic that a new partnership could be merged between government, industry and academia to produce an efficient training vehicle which would make us competitive with the Japanese and the Americans whose production of engineering graduates in the high technology sectors is embarrassingly high.

The formula for technical education revival would also include universities and polytechnics supplying education on contract - the emphasis being placed more on the vocational training side in conversion courses, development courses and revision.

Is the Butcher formula naive or revolutionary in expecting a government which is committed to reduction in public spending and education is not immune from those cutbacks, to countenance further investment in the training of engineers and other high technology graduates?

Can it be accused of being totally impractical because it will require industry and academia to suppress their normal prejudices and become bedfellows?

The committee was careful not to be seen to recommend any policy for adoption by any particular Whitehall department, fearful that this would automatically mean rejection. It is obvious, however, that the Department of Education and Science and the Treasury will have to adopt expansionist policies - a move which would be out of character with their normal staid approach.

The Butcher team was only supposed to compile the database, the minister carefully conceded. Said Mr Butcher: "The object of this report is to face the problems of manpower shortages head on and to focus attention on the best way forward."

There will be no way forward if it is left for one department in Whitehall to squabble with another. The National Economic Development Council has been warning the Government for the last two years that the IT deficit is dangerously high

and will soon become critical. Its own gloomy forecasts of two years ago have proved to be underestimates. In 1982 on the publication of *Policy for the UK Electronics Industry* the council had predicted that there could be a trade deficit by 1990 of £1,000m. We are not even half way into the decade and yet the trade gap is twice that forecast.

Why has that been the case? The answer is simple. Nothing of any substance has been done to ensure

The Butcher formula is not naive, its courageous.

Reading between the Whitehall jargon he is calling for industry/academia partnerships, suggesting that executives consider becoming visiting professors to impart their practical experience while students leave their protected cloisters and get practical experience in the real world during their studentship.

"Action along these lines will create a new partnership between industry and higher education which enable changing national skill requirements to be met in a more relevant, flexible and cost-effective way."

The committee's optimism must be applauded but it is misplaced. If there is any action then it will be decidedly slow and not sufficiently responsive, if the past is a measure of performance.

The second report on IT published last week by the Government endorses that cynicism. The report was the Government's response to the Cabinet Office study on "tradeable information". The 100 page response, when it wasn't stating the obvious or reprinting what had been outlined in the original report of last September, was peppered with "inaction".

The original study prepared for the CO by the Information Technology Advisory Panel (ITAP) last year had called on industry and government to get its act together so that information

could be packaged and sold as a product.

The Government was to be prime motivator, claimed ITAP, because it was the major producer of information on companies, countries, trade and industry. The information could generate millions of pounds each year for the Treasury's coffers, ITAP suggested.

Nearly nine months after publication the government last week struggled to reply. The response was insipid, unimaginative and lacking in urgency. The actions recommended in the response include a pilot study into publishing government information on a commercial basis, an examination into how such data could be made available in machine readable form, a consideration of how service industry statistics could be improved and an assessment to establish the importance of software to the economy.

They will no doubt result in another set of reports awaiting ministerial action.

In the meantime the IT trade deficit grows daily with hulk to arrest it.

Reports available DTI: *The Human Factor - the supply side problem, from the IT Skills Shortage Committee*; HMSO £1.75 *Government Response to ITAP on Making a Business of Information*.

Takeover fever runs high

By Kevin Pearson

Takeover fever in the UK high technology business is continuing unabated. Last week's bid by Standard Telephone and Cables for ICL, the UK's only domestically owned large computer manufacturer, was only the latest in a series of takeover or merger moves which have surprised both the industry and the stock market.

It started when Thorn EMI, the electronics and consumer goods conglomerate, made a surprise bid for British Aerospace.

Talks between the two broke down and GEC started merger negotiations, only to have them stopped by BAE two weeks ago. But before that drama was finally played out ICL played a supporting role in US telecommunications, leader American Telephone & Telegraph is a bid for Inmos.

In the meantime Inmos had bid for a 10 per cent stake in ICL state owned chip manufacturer Inmos. It finally bought the Government's 75 per cent stake for £95m three weeks ago. But before that drama was finally played out ICL played a supporting role in US telecommunications, leader American Telephone & Telegraph is a bid for Inmos.

The financial markets have not taken kindly to all this merger action in an industry it hardly understands at the best of times.

STC's bid for ICL is not without logic. The worlds of data processing - computing - and communications are rapidly converging. And the largest companies in both those fields, IBM and American Telephone & Telegraph, both US owned, are major movers behind the convergence. To be a credible force against such industry giants STC will need to gain much more experience and market force in data processing, exactly what ICL can provide.

So what next? The most likely course of events in the immediate future is for a rival bid from one of the other leading players in what one stock market analyst described as "mid-summer high tech madness". And GEC, currently sitting on cash reserves of about £1 billion, is a likely candidate though other leading electronics companies cannot be ruled out.

Alvey: No bias to the biggest

By Sid Smith

Brian Oakley, director of the Alvey programme which administers government support for advanced computer research, has rejected persistent charges that his support has been directed away from Britain's smaller and more innovative information technology companies.

The latest criticism was by Chris Curry, managing director of Acorn Computers, which makes the BBC Micro.

Speaking before a House of Lords committee, Mr Curry said that companies such as his own had long feared that Alvey funds would be gobbled up by the big firms which traditionally received government money. It now seemed this was going to be the case. He also said that the Alvey programme was faltering badly and in serious need of reinvigoration.

But, according to Brian Oakley, the terms of government support are such that only large companies can afford to contribute their share of any Alvey sponsorship. "The Alvey programme is a 50 per cent funded scheme. That makes it very difficult for small firms both to raise the 50 per cent cost and to put in the key people who they would have to spare from more profitable business."

The Alvey directorate has recently announced its choice of four projects to receive long term government support:

- The production of an in-car computer terminal
- Research into computer-aided manufacture
- Work on the computer's ability to recognize human speech
- Development of a system able to respond to queries about



Oakley: critics rejected

complex legislation.

The four schemes are headed respectively by Racal, GEC, Plessey and ICL. But Mr Oakley pointed out the Acorn itself appeared three times in the list of contributing companies, albeit only in a subsidiary role to larger concerns. He attributed Mr Curry's criticism to disappointment over the reversal of the original Alvey commitment to 100 per cent funding.

"There must have been

expectation that firms such as Acorn would take a much bigger part in the programme.

"But I do not criticise the decision against 100 per cent support," he said. "There is the crucial point that if you supply only half the money, then at least you know that industry really cares about the work it's doing. The British problem - exploitation of research - makes it right to go for a regime in which there's the maximum chance of work being exploited."

Deriving from a report published in late 1982, the Alvey programme is a £350m five year project with the aim of uniting government, industry, the academic sector and research establishments in the development of advanced information technology.

Mr Oakley believes that Britain will not be able to compete with Japan and the US in computer hardware, but does stand some chance in software development. "But that's partly because salary rates here are so much lower than abroad. If you want to get a good program written, then the cheapest place is the UK."

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Any weapon, any plane

The widespread problem of linking up equipment from different manufacturers does not only afflict the computer industry. The United States Air Force has awarded the second phase of a contract to Hastings-based Computing Devices for a standard weapon interface that allows any weapon to be carried by any aircraft. Aircraft and weapons are currently designed to match each other making it very difficult, for example, to launch a US missile from a French or British aircraft. Nato has now adopted a standard interface that will be incorporated into the design of aircraft and weapons developed in the West.

English to Braille

A new computer system, called BITS, enables typists with no knowledge of Braille to produce documents in twenty Braille lines a minute. The software was developed by Brunel University's research unit for the blind.

Texas in the lap

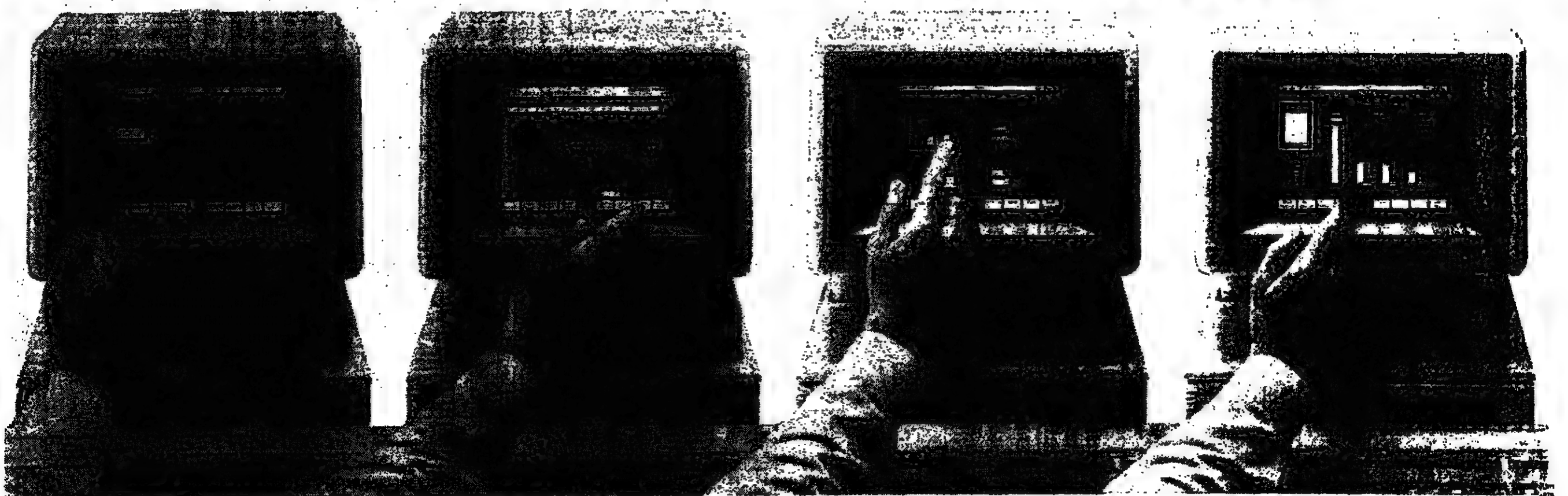
Texas Instruments is to launch a lap-size portable business computer in the US this autumn. It is expected to have a built-in screen able to display 25 lines of 80 characters compared with most current lap computers which display 8 or 16 lines. Prices in the US are expected to start around \$1,800. Texas withdrew from the home computer market last year following fierce price competition and disappointing sales of its 89/44 micro.

The portable IBM

The portable version of IBM's PC will be on sale in the UK from next month. The 30lb machine includes a nine-inch amber display, a 380K disc drive and a memory of 256K to 512K. The unit will cost £1,950 though IBM's strategy decision to price the keyboard separately means that a further £212 has to be added.

The portable PC was initially launched in the US in March and has faced fierce competition from other manufacturers' IBM-compatible portables, some of which are said to be more sophisticated and cheaper. Joe McNally, UK managing director of Compag, manufacturer of a leading rival to the IBM portable, claims sales of its machine in the US have "outstripped IBM's by a wide margin".

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Petong to defy weight barrier again

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Following that fine performance in the Wokingham Stakes at Royal Ascot, which he won with 9st 6lb on his chest, Petong now has a good chance of winning the William Hill Stewards Cup at Goodwood today, defying more weight than has been carried to victory this century in this popular calvary charge. If he does succeed, Petong will also emulate Calibana, the only horse this century to have won the same two big sprint handicaps in the same season.

Petong is trained at Newmarket by Michael Jarvis, who told me yesterday that the fast grey son of Mansingh is in prime condition and ready to take on all comers. Our conversation took place before the draw was known, but Jarvis said that ideally he would like a draw in the middle of the course rather than one high over on the side, where there tends to be some scrambling and a chance of being boxed in. In the circumstances he must have been pleased when he heard Petong had been drawn 11.

From that position Bruce Raymond should get a nice lead early on and a clear run towards the end. If Petong can reproduce the burst of speed that saw him overwhelm his rivals in the final furlongs of the Wokingham, he will be a hard horse to beat today.

Alpine Strings, who has been penalized for winning his last race at Sandown so nicely, has been drawn alongside Petong, so my selection will certainly not lack good company to race with. But on the book Alpine Strings appears to face a hard task if he is going to beat Ardax Lad and Morse Pip, who are much better in than when they last clashed at Lingfield. Over five furlongs I would be afraid of Ardax Lad, but over six I think that he can be beaten by Petong, just as he was at Ascot. Michael Blandford, who trains Ardax Lad, has the same misgivings but he still feels that the chance is worth taking.

Morse Pip was my selection to win the race 12 months ago,



Petong: fancied to add the Steward's Cup to his Wokingham success.

but he let me down badly. Recent victories at Brighton and Salisbury point to him being better now. Amaran, Deputy Head, Sound Of The Sea and Kelly's Reef are others that I can envisage running well.

Today's programme begins with the Molecomb Stakes which may go to Absent Chimes but neither Prince Sabo nor Chantaco are running. Absent Chimes appeared to have gone over the top at Royal Ascot. Before that he had given Eagle's Landed 6lb and a three-length beating over five furlongs at Epsom on Derby Day so he should be in his element racing down Goodwood's sharp five-furlong course.

The Oak Tree Stakes has attracted Miss Silca Key and Mystery Ship, the first two home in the Jersey Stakes at Royal Ascot, as well as the unbeaten Boreade, Betsy Bay,

who ran well in the 1,000 Guineas, the Queen's filly Reflection, who ran well on her reappearance and had decent form last season, and Trigon, a consistent filly who will be wearing blinkers for the first time.

Today's conditions point to Mystery Ship, who was probably attempting the impossible at Newmarket earlier this month when she was asked to concede 22lb to that much improved filly Glen Na Smole.

Kaytu, who had such a rough passage in the Derby, reappears in the Gordon Stakes, in which he has to give weight away all round. Although Kaytu did win the Chester Vase in May, I am still convinced that he will give 3lb to Commence Run, who will be ridden by Lester Piggott. My selection finished third in the Princess of Wales' Stakes at Newmarket earlier this month and third in the

King Edward VII Stakes at Ascot before that.

Shergar's younger half-brother, Shernazar, takes a step up in class after winning relatively low-key events at Newbury and Yarmouth. However, it is worth remembering that he was put to rout by Commence Run at Doncaster.

Should Commence Run disappoint his trainer, Luca Cumani, and owner, Ivan Allan, they can derive swift consolation by winning the next race, the Paul Masson Handicap, with Canadian Crown who was unfortunate to come up against much improved colt Courting Season in full cry at Newmarket.

Canadian Crown will be ridden by that accomplished young lightweight Michael Hills, whose twin brother, Richard, can also strike lucky today by winning the Redcar Silver Salver on Salsafah.

Decision on Sangster's \$8.2m colt next week

By Michael Seely

The future of the yearling colt by Northern Dancer out of Ballade for which Robert Sangster paid \$8.25 million at Keeneland last week will be decided at Saratoga at the beginning of next month.

Sangster, who has a defect in one of his feet, I've arranged to meet Charles Taylor, the president of Windfields Farms, at the sales next week. We are going to have a talk about the best thing to do on a foal of this kind. If there is any doubt about the horse's soundness and the possibility of its soundness training, Windfields, as the most honest and professional consignor in the business, will not wish to risk their reputation. Probably we'll decide to wait six months and then take further veterinary advice. Basically we want to keep the colt and eventually to see it racing."

The partnership between the 48-year-old filly of Man-based millionaire Vincent O'Brien and John Magna is one of the most successful in the history of the turf. Yesterday Sangster was showing his own personal blueprint for the future now that Michael Dickinson is installed at Manton. "We've got to spend £2m or £3m on development in the States and I've told Sheikh Mohammed that it's all very well for him as he's got a country behind him. I've only got a small business and an overcoat."

Situated in the rolling Wiltshire downs, just outside Marlborough, Manton was built in the 1860s by Alec Taylor. Between them Taylor, Joe Lawson and George Todd sent out 44 classic winners in the period between the victory of Manton in the 1868 2,000 Guineas and that of Salsafah in the 1966 St Leger. Bayardo and Sceptre are both buried by the side of the house. On a blazing July day the place is like a earthly paradise, with its avenues of beech trees and rippling fields of wheat.

Both Sangster and Dickinson have laid their plans for the future. Yet where there is the space, baseball is thriving in terms of participation. Modern schools, with plenty of playing field space, have taken to it in Cardiff, Newport and surrounding areas, and that ensures that a steady stream of keen youngsters join the 1,000 or so men who play regularly in south Wales. Women's baseball has also expanded, and the women claim one record that is unlikely ever to be equalled: in 1930, a Miss Conny Dare dismissed a side for no runs.

Sadly, the sport's spectator appeal seems to have declined. Time was when several thousand would watch an ordinary league match, ringing the outfield. Now they do not get that for an international match. Ted Peterson, the chairman of the WNBFL, thinks the summer sports such as baseball (whose season runs from May until the end of August) and cricket are being increasingly squeezed by the

Fred Fish and the Britons who claim baseball as their own

The folks who live across the Atlantic were so keen to claim baseball as an all-American game that, back in the early days of this century, they set up a commission to prove they invented it. There are those on this side of the pond, however, who are still firmly of the opinion that the sport had British roots before the American sapling had even been planted.

The American branch has developed into a leading sport, and has proved to be exportable. They even play American baseball in England, which is where it probably came from in the first place. They also play Welsh baseball, a lesser-known form of the game, also loosely based on the ancient game of rounders.

Welsh baseball has a stronghold in England, on Merseyside, which caused confusion for those who play American baseball on Merseyside. Mostly it is played in south Wales, where it is thriving.

In the United States the game is wildly professional in Britain, however, it is played in a more doggedly amateur. Over there, they talk in megabucks; in Wales, the players pay £1 a game to take part, fifty pence if they are unemployed. Yet Welsh baseball has proved stubbornly resilient over the years. In Glamorgan and Gwent, 72 teams compete in the Welsh National Baseball League.

The sport has not made much of an inroad along the valleys, for topographical reasons. As Arthur Thomas, the chairman of the Welsh Baseball Union, which oversees the sport, says: "You can play rugby on top of a slag heap, but not baseball."

What you need is space, for the diamond and for the outfield. Yet where there is the space, baseball is thriving in terms of participation. Modern schools, with plenty of playing field space, have taken to it in Cardiff, Newport and surrounding areas, and that ensures that a steady stream of keen youngsters join the 1,000 or so men who play regularly in south Wales. Women's baseball has also expanded, and the women claim one record that is unlikely ever to be equalled: in 1930, a Miss Conny Dare dismissed a side for no runs.

Sadly, the sport's spectator appeal seems to have declined. Time was when several thousand would watch an ordinary league match, ringing the outfield. Now they do not get that for an international match. Ted Peterson, the chairman of the WNBFL, thinks the summer sports such as baseball (whose season runs from May until the end of August) and cricket are being increasingly squeezed by the

major winter sports, football and rugby union. (Baseball is often also the summer activity of footballers and rugby players.) Social changes have also played their part in declining attendances. Before the war, when baseball in Wales attracted both large crowds and large participation, the unemployed - known with some irony as the Sons of Rest - would play all day if they could get their hands on a bat and a ball. There was nothing much else to do in the days when the sport was known as "poor man's cricket".

The game has its character and its characters, and not all are caught in the mirror of time. Today, John Smith, a doctor, is the "Doc" of the Welsh baseball, and all-arounder of great talent. In the past, John Clements, a bowler, was said to be faster than Fred Trueman. Low Lewis was the first Welsh captain; Buzzor Heaven was the backstop who put out four men with one ball; Fred Fish, so legend has it, once made a huge hit straight into a pram without even waking the infant.

Illustrous clubs there have been and still are: St Woolos, Clytha Villa, Pill Harriers.

Spotted US. Ely Legion and many others, leading up to the present day champions, Llanurmy, who are going for the league title for the tenth season running.

Baseball's origins lie in the game of rounders, which was played on village greens in Tudor times and was descended from even older pastimes. Although the name "rounders" was not officially changed to "baseball" until 1892, the game had been popularly known by its more modern name earlier. In *Norshanger Abbey* (written about 1798), Jane Austen writes about her heroine that: "It was not very wonderful that Catherine, who had by nature something heroic about her, should prefer cricket, baseball, riding on horseback and running round the country."

It is on evidence such as this that the British claim the sport, no matter what their American cousins may have done with it since. The WNBFL is toying with the idea of touring the United States. Perhaps all concerned would then be able to agree finally on whose game it really is.

Paul Harrison



Swinging in the valleys: Welsh baseball hits back

GOODWOOD (BBC 2.0, 2.30, 3.10, 3.40)

Goings: good to firm. Draw: High numbers best. Note: Double 3.10, 4.10, Treble 2.30, 3.40, 4.40.

2.0 MOLECOMB STAKES (Group III; 2-y-o; £16,800; 5f) (8 runners)
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108 22120 TRIGON (D) (P) (Hawthorn) 10-10 P. Robinson 7

3.0 Soraxy, 2.30 Boreade, 4.10 Commence Run, 3.40 Alpine Strings, 4.10 Varchina.

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Chinese stars reach new heights

Los Angeles (Agence) - China made a triumphant return to the Olympic Games on Sunday, after an absence of 32 years, with two gold medals in pistol shooting and weightlifting, in addition to a silver and a bronze.

The weightlifter, Zeng Guoqiang, aged 19, took first place in the lightweight class by narrowly outlifting his team-mate, Zhou Peishan, leaving the Chinese with the bronze.

XU Haifeng, a marksman from central China, nearly gave in to stifling heat towards the end of the free pistol shooting, but he managed

to compose himself and clinch victory. He scored 566 out of a possible 600 points. His team-mate, Wang Yifu, was awarded the bronze medal after originally being put in second place through a misreading of the target scores. Sweden's Ragnar Skanck, favourite for the event, was awarded the silver.

The weightlifter, Zeng, triumphing in his first major international performance, told a press conference "It feels good. It is a good contribution to my country."

The official Chinese news agency, Xinhua, hailed the medal winners as "exciting news for China" and "truly a great event."

"China's first gold medal win at the Olympics and the rise of its five-star national flag will bring tremendous joy to the billion people of China", Xinhua said.

In gymnastics, the Chinese, the world champions, got off to a good start in the men's team competition, as Li Ning was awarded maximum marks of 10 for both the vault and the pommel horse in the compulsory exercises, and four of his colleagues also received 10. At the end of day, China were trailing 1.05 points behind the United States.

The Chinese coach, Zhang Jian, said he felt the system of scoring was "a little bit outdated."

Gymnasts, especially the Chinese and Japanese, are now performing exercises so difficult that the current scoring system, last revised four years ago, no longer appears appropriate for the level of competition today.

In men's volleyball, Japan overhauled China in straight sets in Group B, 15-9, 15-8, 15-8. "Most of our players are young. We are preparing for the next Olympics," the Chinese coach Zou Zhihua, said. China also lost their first game in basketball, when the United States started their quest for another gold by downing them 97-49 in a Group B match.



Italian hit man: Massaro is punched during Italy's skirmish with Egypt

Four off in violent encounter

FOOTBALL

Four players were sent off as Egypt and Italy opened the Olympic soccer tournament in violent fashion. The Group D match, which Italy won 1-0, was played in the Rose Bowl stadium in Pasadena and the contest resembled the grudge game which normally takes place there.

The Olympic spirit was forgotten in the opening minutes when two Egyptian defenders suffered head wounds. Matters again came to a head in the sixty-seventh minute when Italy's Nela, the Roma defender who played against Liverpool in last season's European Cup final, and Sedki of Egypt were ordered off after a mutual brawl and a few minutes later Alag, another Egyptian, followed them.

Just before the end Mustafa, an Egyptian substitute, was sent off before he had even kicked the ball.

American pair produce the perfect reply

GYMNASTICS

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Mitch Gaylord and Peter Vidmar swept the United States towards the end of an 80-year wait for gymnastics gold. They each reaped a perfect score of 10 in a succession of world-class marks that put the powerful American men's team in the lead after the compulsory exercises.

There were delicious scenes in the arena as the Americans overhauled both the world champions, China, who collected the top scores, and Japan, who also received two 10s.

Gaylord, the highest-placed American at last October's world championship in Budapest, when he finished eighth, earned his 10 with a magnificent performance on the parallel bars, the first American to achieve the maximum score.

The Americans totalled 293.30 points, 1.05 ahead of China, with Japan on 292.40. The mens team medals will be decided by tonight's optional exercises.

The Americans have not won an Olympic team gold since 1904, but took silver in 1932.

Vidmar recorded his 10 on the pommel horse in his final performance of the night. He also scored 9.90 on parallel bars and 9.95 on the high bar.

The Chinese had looked invincible in the morning, with Li Ning in outstanding form. Li and Lou Yun both scored maximum points on the vault before Tong Fei and Xu Zhiqiang did likewise on the high bar. Then Li and the little-known Li Xiaoping scored 10 apiece on the pommel horse.

Hughes untroubled by headgear and rival

BOXING

Michael Hughes, the London welterweight, declared himself "more than happy" with the new mandatory headgear after giving Britain a winning start in the Olympic boxing at the Los Angeles Memorial sports arena.

After beating Paul Rasmussen, of Madagascar, easily on points in his first round bout, Hughes said: "A lot of the lads were a bit worried about wearing the headgear but I found it no trouble."

"It fitted nice and snug, and quite honestly I didn't even know I had it on. If it had been loose, maybe I would have thought differently, but as it was I wasn't bothered."

He was even less bothered about his opponent, who took two standing counts in the second round.

Although he eased up a little in the third round, Hughes, a carpenter by profession, said: "It was just the type of fight I needed for a start. Not too hard but hard enough to make me work."

Rasmussen had come into the ring with a reputation as a puncher, having won 54 of his previous 60 bouts, but he could never trouble Hughes with his wild swings.

Ireland, like Britain, made a good start when the featherweight, Paul Fitzgerald, outpointed Tohi Polley, of Sudan, in a one-round contest. Fitzgerald, aged 21, from Arklow County, had to fend off a little pressure in the opening round but then moved up another gear to hit Polley at will. "You can say I enjoyed that", the defeated winner said.

Shoot-out for gold

SHOOTING

China, California (Reuters) - In dramatic opening to the shooting competition, Xu Haifeng beat the best of the world's first-ever Olympic gold medal and Canada's Linda Thom took the women's sport pistol event after a shoot-out.

In the women's event, Miss Thom and Ruby Fong of the United States scored 49s and perfect 50s in the first two rounds.

In the decider, Miss Thom scored

a 49 for the gold and Miss Fong a 48. The Australian, Patricia Dench, took the bronze.

China took two years ago, scored 566 out of a possible 600 points for the men's free pistol title, but he nearly gave in to stifling heat in the final round.

After taking three shots, he set down put his head in his hands, remaining like that for nearly 10 minutes to try to regain his concentration. When he finally got in he completed the round with a 91 by far his poorest score of the day.

"I wasn't feeling very confident," Xu said later. "Once I regained the feeling, I shot again."

Zeng and Zhou cash in

WEIGHTLIFTING

Los Angeles (Reuters) - China took advantage of the Soviet-led boycott of the Olympic Games to cash in on the first gold medal silver weightlifting medals. Zeng Guoqiang, aged 19, won the flyweight class from his team-mate, Zhou Peishan, eclipsing their more fancied Japanese rivals and earning a rousing reception from a crowd of more than 3,000.

Zeng and Zhou both lifted a total of 235kg, but the gold medal went to

Zeng because he weighed fractionally less.

The boycott kept away the top East European lifters, who took the first four places at the 1983 world championships in Moscow. The effect was obvious, as Zeng's winning total was 27.5kg under the world record of Neno Terziyaki, of Bulgaria.

Japan's Kazushito Manabe, who finished fifth in the world championships, failed to produce his top form and had to settle for the bronze medal, lifting 232.5kg, 15kg below his personal best.

Zeng said he had been interested in the sport since he was a child

Law Report July 31, 1984

Employer liable for negligence of another's employee

McDonald v Nash Dredging and Reclamation Company Ltd

Before Mr Justice Staughton

[Judgment delivered July 25]

Where a plaintiff's employer had instructed the plaintiff, pursuant to his contract of employment, to work under the employee of another employer and thereby effectively made the latter's employee the plaintiff's "boss" through whom the plaintiff received his orders, and had made the work done under the direction of that boss the service which the plaintiff owed to the employer, it was held that the boss was to be taken, as between the plaintiff and his employer, to be the latter's servant, and the plaintiff's employer would therefore be vicariously liable to the plaintiff for the negligence of the boss.

Mr Justice Staughton so held in the Queen's Bench Division, giving judgment for the plaintiff, Mr James McDonald, in an action which he had brought against his former employer, Nash Dredging and Reclamation Company Ltd, in respect of an accident suffered by him in 1975 while in the course of his employment with the defendant. He had been working as a deck-hand on a tug, owned by the defendant's parent company, under the direction of its master, an employee of the plaintiff's boss. The plaintiff's boss was the defendant's master, in consequence of which his left leg had been amputated.

Mr James Black, QC, and Mr Albert Mans for the plaintiff, Mr Walter Ayler, QC, for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE STAUGHTON said that the plaintiff's injuries had been caused by the negligence of the master of the tug. Although the master was probably not the defendant's employee, the plaintiff did not know that. The plaintiff had been instructed by the defendant to work under the master's directions and in those circumstances, the master was to be taken, as between the plaintiff and the defendant, to have been the defendant's servant so as to make the defendant vicariously liable for the plaintiff's injury.

If that involved a novel doctrine, it was to be the common law would become obsolete if it did not develop to meet new situations. As the Lord Chancellor, speaking extrajudicially, had said recently, the common law had a capacity to change by adapting itself to the times.

As the plaintiff could only succeed if the master were to be treated as the defendant's servant, the defendant's master, the Shipping (Liability of Shipowners and Others) Act 1958 entitled the defendant to limit its liability, in accordance with section 503 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, to £43,893.

Special damages to date, in respect of the plaintiff's lost earnings, amounted to £32,000, and the sum of general damages which, apart from the limitation, the court would have awarded in respect of pain, suffering, loss of amenity and grave handicap on the labour market exceeded £11,893, and accordingly the plaintiff would recover £43,893 damages.

The defendant had submitted that the judgment sum should be apportioned between general and special damages in the same proportions as would have been awarded but for the limitation, and interest awarded in accordance with that apportionment.

In his Lordship's judgment, that was not the right conclusion. The plaintiff had had his damages limited only because Parliament had imposed a limit on the overall sum of damages which he could recover. There was no degree of reprehensible delay in bringing the action to trial.

There was no reason for imposing any such limit on the plaintiff's damages. The plaintiff had expressly provided, in a deed, that he would not sue the defendant for more than the sum of damages which he could recover under the limitation.

Subject to that limitation, there was no reason why he should not recover interest on the whole amount of his special damages at the appropriate rate. The balance only being treated as general damages for pain, suffering and loss of amenity.

There was no reason for imposing any such limit on the plaintiff's damages. The plaintiff had expressly provided, in a deed, that he would not sue the defendant for more than the sum of damages which he could recover under the limitation.

Subject to that limitation, there was no reason why he should not recover interest on the whole amount of his special damages at the appropriate rate. The balance only being treated as general damages for pain, suffering and loss of amenity.

There was no reason for imposing any such limit on the plaintiff's damages. The plaintiff had expressly provided, in a deed, that he would not sue the defendant for more than the sum of damages which he could recover under the limitation.

Subject to that limitation, there was no reason why he should not recover interest on the whole amount of his special damages at the appropriate rate. The balance only being treated as general damages for pain, suffering and loss of amenity.

Establishing the offence of forgery

Regina v Campbell (Mary)

Before Lord Justice Ackner, Mr Justice Bristow and Mr Justice Popplewell

[Judgment delivered July 24]

The prosecution had properly established an offence under section 1 of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 where a woman, admittedly to oblige a friend who handed her a cheque made out to another person, allowed it over to herself by writing that name other than her own on the back, paid it into her bank account and, as soon as the cheque was cleared, drew out the amount in cash, which she paid over to the friend.

The court dismissed an appeal by Mary Sylvia Campbell, aged 23, against conviction on changing her plea to guilty after a ruling at Knightsbridge Crown Court (Judge Sir Harold Cresswell, QC). She was charged with one day's imprisonment.

Mr James Tabor, assigned by the

Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant, Mr Tudor Owen for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the appellant had admitted she made a false instrument. The issue was whether, on the facts, the prosecution had established the second ingredient of the offence, namely, that the intention was to induce someone by reason of accepting the instrument to act to his own or another's prejudice.

The court found that the appellant's intention was to induce the bank to act to its own or another's prejudice. The appellant's act was to the bank's prejudice because it was the result of the bank's having accepted a false instrument as genuine in connection with the bank's performance of any duty. The bank's duty was to pay out only on a valid instrument.

It would be remarkable if such a situation was not covered by the far-reaching 1981 Act.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

No temporal connotation in 'if sued'

Fort's Service Areas Ltd v Department of Transport

The words "if sued" in section 6(1)(c) of the Law Reform (Married Women and Tortfeasors) Act 1936, which provided that any tortfeasor liable for damages suffered as a result of a tort might recover contribution from any other tortfeasor who would if sued have been liable in respect of those damages, did not have any temporal connotations and meant if sued at any time.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Denning and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson) so held on July 18 allowing the plaintiff's appeal from an order of Mr Justice Warner who refused their application to amend the statement of claim.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that, in the light of further evidence, the judge had exercised his discretion on a wrong basis. In exercising his own discretion the court had to consider whether on the assumption that the amended claim succeeded, the defendants were prejudiced by losing their right to an indemnity from the prospective third party.

LORD JUSTICE DENNING, agreeing, said that the judge gave no reasons for his decision. It was usual for a judge to state reasons without giving a full judgment or reciting all the facts. That practice enabled the Court of Appeal to exercise its statutory function to review the exercise of the judge's discretion.

Right to grant depends on application date

Regina v Haringey London Borough and Others, Ex parte Lee and Others

Where an overseas student satisfied the requirements for a mandatory award under the Education Act 1962 and the relevant regulations made thereunder, the right to an award vested in him when he had both started the appropriate course of study and written application and not when the particular local education authority, having considered the application, had made its decision.

Mr Justice Glidewell so held in the Queen's Bench Division on July 25 granting orders of certiorari quashing the decisions of Haringey London Borough Council, Merton London Borough Council, and the Inner London Education Authority which refused applications by the applicants for mandatory awards.

MR JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said that if the student had started a relevant course in the autumn of 1962 and had written an application before the end of his first term, the test of ordinary residence applicable to him was as stated in *R v Barnet London Borough Council, Ex parte Nishchik* (1983) 2 AC 309.

If that test was satisfied, he was entitled to a mandatory award whether the local education authority's decision was made before or after the Education (Mandatory Awards) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations (SI 1983 No 447) came into force.

Recklessness in arson

Regina v R

Where a defendant had been charged with an offence of arson with intent to endanger life contrary to section 1(2) of the Criminal Damage Act 1971 the court was not obliged to decide that the ordinary prudent man in cases of recklessness was one who shared the age, sex and such other characteristics which would affect his recognition of risk and foresight as to its possibility.

Lord Justice Ackner so held, sitting with Mr Justice Bristow and Mr Justice Popplewell on July 19, when the Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the appellant aged 15 at the time of the offence, against his conviction on October 21, 1983 at

the Central Criminal Court (Judge Aldred) on which he was sentenced to four years' detention pursuant to section 53(2) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

MR JUSTICE ACKNER said that, despite the submission of counsel that the court should adopt a *vis media* and follow the same logical approach to the reasonably prudent man as in DPP v Gullefer (1979) AC 700, the court was obliged, reluctantly, to dismiss the appeal against conviction, as was the Divisional Court in *Elliot v C* (1983) 1 WLR 939 in view of the fact that the appellant, *R*, was a 15-year-old boy.

MR JUSTICE ACKNER said that, despite the submission of counsel that the court should adopt a *vis media* and follow the same logical approach to the reasonably prudent man as in DPP v Gullefer (1979) AC 700, the court was obliged, reluctantly, to dismiss the appeal against conviction, as was the Divisional Court in *Elliot v C* (1983) 1 WLR 939 in view of the fact that the appellant, *R*, was a 15-year-old boy.

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THREE: 1. A. Mestre Sosa (ESP) 1:50.78 sec. 2. A. Astbury (GBR) 1:52.01 sec. 3. J. Lutz Parnowski (GBR) 1:52.01 sec. 4. J. Lutz Parnowski (GBR) 1:52.01 sec. 5. J. Lutz Parnowski (GBR) 1:52.01 sec. 6. J. Lutz Parnowski (GBR) 1:52.01 sec. 7. J. Lutz Parnowski (GBR) 1:52.01 sec. 8. J. Lutz Parnowski (GBR) 1:52.01 sec. 9. J. Lutz Parnowski (GBR) 1:52.01 sec. 10. J. Lutz Parnowski (GBR) 1:52.01 sec.

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Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7 am, 8.0, 1.0 pm, 5.0 and 12.0 midday. News headlines: 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (MF/MW).
4.02 Olympic reports. 4.05 Charles Nove finishing 5.02 Olympic Report. 5.30 Colin Berry finishing 6.02 Oly. Reports. 7.30 Terry Wogan reports to the Los Angeles Olympics. 11.35 Re Moore finishing 8.51, 8.50 Olympic reports. 10.00 Johnny Young, 11.20 Steve Jones finishing 1.05, 2.02 Syd Desk. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford finishing

air, *Quix* celebrating over 80 years of history. Taking part are Margaret Howard, (presenter of the Pick of the Week programmes on Radio 4), Peter Murray, Kenneth Williams and the radio critic Gillian Reynolds. The chairman David Rider. 12.50 *It Sticks Out Half Mile*. Starring John Le Mesurier, Ian Lavender and Bill Pertwee. Tonight, Wilson, Pike and Hodges visit the local library to carry out some research in the previous owners of the pier they are renovating (b); 1.10 *The Terry Wogan Olympic Show*. 2.0-4.00 David Ballard with *Nightride* (including 3.02 Olympic moments).

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30 and until 9.30 pm and then at 12.00 midnight (FM/AM), 6.00s Adrian Johns, 8.00 Mike Read, 10.00 Simon Bates, 11.00 Tony Blackburn with the Radio 1 Roadshow at Rutland Car Park, Folkestone, 12.30 Newsbeat, 12.45 Gary Davies, 2.00 Steve Wright, 4.30 Peter Powell, including 6.30 Newsbeat, 7.00 Richard Skinner, includes Alan Whiting's interview with

WORLD SERVICE

Sports International, 12.00 Radio News
 12.15 World of Faith, 12.45 Sports Round
 1.00 World News, 1.28 Twenty-20 Ho
 1.58 World News, 2.00 The Good S
 2.50 Cricket, 2.45 Olympic Report, 3.00 R
 Newsweek, 3.15 Outlook, 4.00 World News
 Commentary, 4.15 Omnibus, 8.00 World N
 8.00 Twenty-Four Hours, 9.30 Class
 Record Review, 8.45 World of Faith
 Letter from London, 9.25 Book Choice
 Meet the Composer, 9.45 Olympic Re
 10.00 World News, 10.08 The World To
 10.25 Scotland This Week, 10.30 Prime
 News, 10.48 Reflectors, 10.45 Sp
 Roundup, 11.00 World News, 1
 Commentary, 11.15 Music For A While, 1

YORKSHIRE As London excepted
12.30pm-1.30pm Th
Cop and the Kid 1.20 Calendar News
1.30pm-2.30pm Th
2.30pm-3.30pm Th

SCOTTISH As London except:
12.20pm-1.00
Gardening Time, 1.20 Scottish News,
1.30-2.00 It's a Vero's Life, 2.30 Sons &
Daughters, 3.00 Definition, 3.30-4.00
Glasgow, 5.10 Tales at Testime, 5.40-
5.45 Crossroads, 6.00 Scotland Today,
6.30 Sounds Gaelic, 12.20am Late Ce
12.25 Close.

GRAMPIAN As London except starts 9.25-9.30 First Thing, 12.30-1.00 Gardening Time, 1.13-1.30 North News, 2.30-3.30 Legends on the Screen, 5.15-5.45 Mork and Minky, 6.00-6.35 Summer at Six, 12.20am News headlines and weather, 12.25 Close.

of Things. 3.99 The Adventurer. 3.58-
4.00 Ulster News. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith.
6.00-6.25 Summer Edition. 12.15am
News.

BAKER ST. Tel:

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Rain on way, but not enough

By Tony Samstag

Rain is on its way, and by Thursday or Friday most parts of the country should have had a good drenching, the Meteorological Office said yesterday. But the long, hot summer is likely to resume, albeit a shade cooler, by Sunday.

The London Weather Centre said a slow-moving depression from the Atlantic would have brought rain to many places by this morning. "Quite a large area of rain" would follow, with another area of high pressure building up behind it.

There was little prospect of an end to the drought which has lasted for seven weeks in parts of Wales and the West Country, although the rain could go "some way" towards alleviating it.

The first ban on non-essential use of water is to come into operation in parts of the West Country today. The Department of the Environment has approved the new curbs, which are additional to the long-standing ban on hoses, in Plymouth, Tavistock and Ivybridge in Devon, and the northern coastal strip of Cornwall and Devon including Bude and Clovelly. The ban includes private swimming pools, car washers, ornamental fountains, automatic cisterns and washing the outside of buildings. There is a maximum fine of £1,000.

The Automobile Association warned motorists of the dangers when rain followed a long dry spell. A deposit of tyre rubber and oil would make wet roads especially slippery.

The British Insurance Association fears heavy subsidence claims in coming months, from some areas with clay soils. As the clay dries out, the soil shrinks and walls may crack. The clays of London and Oxford are notoriously vulnerable.

Careless motorists and farmers were blamed for a rash of field and hedgerow fires: 119 in Warwickshire on Sunday alone. Mr John Spence, head of the county fire brigade, blamed smokers throwing cigarettes out of car windows and farmers using combine harvesters that threw sparks because they had not been cleaned properly.

The tiny island of Lundy in the Bristol channel has imported supplies of a special soap that lathers in sea water to help its 12 residents and 110 tourists cope with a ban on fresh water baths and showers.

Americans pay £43m for the Dorchester

By Robin Young

The American owners of a Hongkong-based company took the stage yesterday with the American general manager of the Dorchester hotel to announce that they had bought out the Lebanese who succeeded the Saudi Arabians as owners in 1979, and would be retaining the Swiss chef, thus maintaining the British traditions which have made the Dorchester London's top-rated hotel.

The undisclosed selling price is reported to be £43m. The purchaser is Regent International Hotels, a private company with just three shareholders which manages 14 hotels in Asia, Australia, the Pacific, the United States and Puerto Rico.

The company's president and chairman, Mr Robert Burns, formerly manager of the Kahala Hilton, Honolulu, said at least £2m would be spent to provide air-conditioning in the Dorchester's 285 rooms and suites, and million more would be used for further refurbishments not included in the £12m which the previous owners had already lavished on the building in the past four years.

The Dorchester was built, at the rate of a floor a week, by Sir Malcolm McAlpine in 1930 and was London's first new hotel to be purpose-built in reinforced concrete. Its construction consumed 50,000 tons of gravel and sand, 2,000 miles of steel rods, 20 miles of pipes, 160 miles of cable and about half an acre of glass.

The external walls were lined with 20,000 cork tiles two inches thick, and the bedrooms were (and are) insulated against noise with linkings of compressed seaweed. The fact that wooden floors were mounted over the concrete helps the building's new owners to run the additional cables and ducts which are increasingly required for the up-to-date hotel keeping.

The McAlpine family kept their controlling interest in the Dorchester until 1976 when they entrusted their Jewish business clientele by selling to a Middle East consortium for what many considered a totally uneconomic price equivalent to £10.5m. Three years later, the hotel was sold again for a reported £17m, but its profitability, Mr Burns said yesterday, continued to increase sharply under the management of Mr Udo Schlenker, whom the new owners recruited from New York.

Mr Schlenker said yesterday that the hotel was achieving almost four-fifths occupancy for rooms priced from £85 to £130 a night, and employed 600 staff to cosset a



Acme of elegance, height of gentility: Mr Burns and his new domain (Photograph: Chris Harris).



Dorchester House, demolished to make room for the hotel.

maximum of 420 guests.

He was staying on as manager, he added, only because Regent International was "a non-group hotel group" which allows its hotels complete autonomy. "I asked to see the group's policy manuals," he said, "and was impressed and pleased to be told that they did not have any."

The Michelin guide already rates the Dorchester above all other Mayfair hotels. Egon Ronay, who thinks it is the best in Britain, says it is the place where "luxury and first-class service go hand in hand" and adds that in the Grill Room, the Swiss chef, Anton Mosimann, has lifted British food to the level of French haute cuisine.

Regent had unsuccessfully for the Dorchester in 1976 and Mr Burns said yesterday that the purchase was the fulfilment of a 20-year dream. It was brought about by several months' private negotiations through a broker and might mean, he mused, that the bankers who financed the deal would have to be patient for their money.

Mr Schlenker insists that, at the Dorchester at least, they will continue to make the beds with real Irish linen sheets, just as in the grill room, even in the hottest weeks, they continue to uphold British traditions by serving steak and kidney puddings on Wednesdays and silverware and dumplings on Fridays.



Celebrating the 1931 National Government victory.

Letter from Bonn

Stocking up within the time limit

It is no use in West Germany thinking you can nip down to the late-night store if you are suddenly out of cheese one evening, or hoping you will find a family shop conveniently open on Sunday morning. Even in big German cities the shutters come down smartly at 6.30pm, and any shop staying open beyond this time is breaking the law and risks a large fine.

Shops are to Germany what pubs are to Britain, a source of frustration and amazement to foreigners caught after closing time, but something quite normal and indeed welcome to the majority of the population. And, as with pubs, a powerful lobby is strongly opposed to any move to liberalize the strict opening and closing times - which in the case of shops run from 8.30 in the morning until 6.30 with a two-hour break for lunch in smaller businesses.

Weekend shopping is particularly tiresome as shops stay open on Saturdays only until 2pm and do not open at all on Sundays. Walking about a big city at weekends is like walking in a ghost town and is strangely reminiscent of Oxford Street in the days before the tourist boom and the midnight traders changed things.

Instead of spending Saturday morning lounging in bed or lingering over rolls and coffee, most people have to be up and off into town in good time to jostle and push their way through the crowds to get all they need before closing time. Weekend indulgence is permissible only on the first Saturday of each month - known as Long Saturday - when shops stay open all day.

Shopkeepers, of course, have no complaints. Indeed the shop-shutting law was framed especially for their benefit. The fixed hours ensure that no one steals an unfair advantage by trading long into the night, and husband and wife teams do not have to stand behind the counter all weekend to keep up with the supermarkets.

As for the big stores, they know well that the total amount bought in a full year will not increase if the retail outlets stay open longer: all this would mean would be higher wage bills and greater overheads. And with little time to pick and choose on Saturdays, customers conveniently do not waste shopkeepers' time hunting for bargains.

Michael Binyoc

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an investiture at Buckingham Palace, 11.00; and later attends a performance of *Arabella* at Glyndebourne to mark the Festival's Golden Jubilee, 5.30.

Princess Margaret, as patron of the Zebra Trust, attends a reception at Jerome House, 6.00.

New exhibitions

Stonewall, Tower House, Quay Street, Bangor, Northern Ireland, Tues to Fri 11 to 9, Sun 2 to 6, (ends Aug 5).

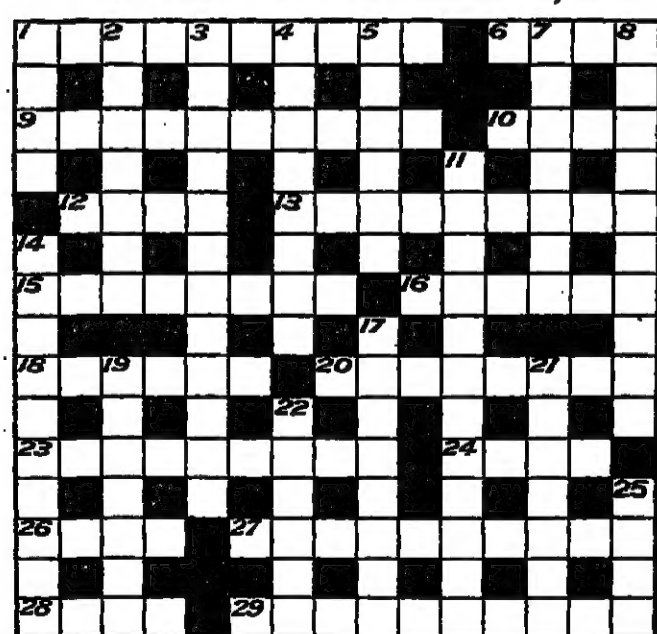
A clue to history, portraits of writers from Shakespeare to Beckett, Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Queen St, Exeter, Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, (ends Aug 26).

Exhibitions in progress

The May Silks, brocades, damasks and velvets made for the Royal Family between 1892-1920s, Leighton Hall, Aberfeldy, Leath, Tues to Sun 10.30 to 5.30 (ends Sept 9).

Liverpool International Garden Festival: gardens along northern shoreline of Mersey; Mon to Sun 10.30 to dusk (until Oct 14).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,496



ACROSS

- 1 Like a self-styled harmless drudge (10).
- 2 Conifer about male course organizer (7).
- 3 Severe punishment for bad lad caught in 2 (4,6).
- 4 Demonstration of affection and love for author (4).
- 5 Merchant of Venice's game (4).
- 6 Article from creditor I allegedly extracted (9).
- 7 Mocking way to address king returning in boat (8).
- 8 Live popular singer on the way out (6).
- 9 A half-hearted mob ready for share (6).
- 10 In queer street, unable to pay this? (8).
- 11 Many joining league for sporting activity (9).
- 12 Prime Minister of supremely happy state (4).
- 13 College's change of course? (4).
- 14 Firm brings in top-class liberal as adviser (10).
- 15 Hamlet's forefathers were so vigorous (4).
- 16 Chief quality needed to produce 13 with craft (10).
- 17 End of French request spoils visual arrangement (3,4,5).
- 18 Skilful employment for dukes? (5,3).
- 19 A little prominence is enough for this Egyptian deity (6).
- 20 He was bound to be entertaining (7).
- 21 Golf shot - it could be what will show players up (10).
- 22 "Share and share alike" this cheat's motto? (6-6).
- 23 Humorist the equal of kings (6,4).
- 24 Lacking expertise and prosaic? (8).
- 25 Everything recounted in total (3,4).
- 26 Carefully scan coastal inlet for rubbish? (7).
- 27 Ruined like the Donnes (6).
- 28 Having position of overseer at work (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,495

ACROSS: 1. Like a self-styled harmless drudge (10). 2. Conifer about male course organizer (7). 3. Severe punishment for bad lad caught in 2 (4,6). 4. Demonstration of affection and love for author (4). 5. Merchant of Venice's game (4). 6. Article from creditor I allegedly extracted (9). 7. Mocking way to address king returning in boat (8). 8. Live popular singer on the way out (6). 9. A half-hearted mob ready for share (6). 10. In queer street, unable to pay this? (8). 11. Many joining league for sporting activity (9). 12. Prime Minister of supremely happy state (4). 13. College's change of course? (4). 14. Firm brings in top-class liberal as adviser (10). 15. Hamlet's forefathers were so vigorous (4). 16. Chief quality needed to produce 13 with craft (10). 17. End of French request spoils visual arrangement (3,4,5). 18. Skilful employment for dukes? (5,3). 19. A little prominence is enough for this Egyptian deity (6). 20. He was bound to be entertaining (7). 21. Golf shot - it could be what will show players up (10). 22. "Share and share alike" this cheat's motto? (6-6). 23. Humorist the equal of kings (6,4). 24. Lacking expertise and prosaic? (8). 25. Everything recounted in total (3,4). 26. Carefully scan coastal inlet for rubbish? (7). 27. Ruined like the Donnes (6). 28. Having position of overseer at work (4).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PUZZLE 10

By Potter's Art and Skill: pottery by four generations of the Fishley family, City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Aug 5).

Music

Organ recital by Elizabeth LeGrove, Bangor Cathedral, Gwynedd, 1.15.

Organ recital by Gordon Phillips, St Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.

Organ recital by Christian Robert, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Organ recital by Michael Bell, Cromer Parish Church, Cromer, 8.00.

Music for a summer night: Delius, Tippett, Mendelssohn and Renaissance Chansons, Cotzeale House, St Dominick, Saltash, Cornwall.

General

Children's activities 1984: Victorian house model making, Cecil Higgins Art Gallery, Castle Cooch, Bedford, 2.30 to 4.

Parliament

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on the Government's economic, employment, and industrial policy.

Lords (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, report, third day.

Anniversaries

John Ericsson, naval engineer, was born at Långban, Sweden, 1803; Death: Saint Ignace of Loyola, founder of the Jesuits, Rome, 1556; Andrew Johnson, 17th president of the USA, 1865-69, Carter Station, Tennessee, 1875; Franz Liszt, Bayreuth, 1811; Sir Francis Youngblood, soldier, diplomat and explorer, Lychnett, Dorset, 1942.

The pound

Bank of England: 1.84, 1.87, 1.88, 1.89, 1.90, 1.91, 1.92, 1.93, 1.94, 1.95, 1.96, 1.97, 1.98, 1.99, 2.00, 2.01, 2.02, 2.03, 2.04, 2.05, 2.06, 2.07, 2.08, 2.09, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 2.21, 2.22, 2.23, 2.24, 2.25, 2.26, 2.27, 2.28, 2.29, 2.30, 2.31, 2.32, 2.33, 2.34, 2.35, 2.36, 2.37, 2.38, 2.39, 2.40, 2.41, 2.42, 2.43, 2.44, 2.45, 2.46, 2.47, 2.48, 2.49, 2.50, 2.51, 2.52, 2.53, 2.54, 2.55, 2.56, 2.57, 2.58, 2.59, 2.60, 2.61, 2.62, 2.63, 2.64, 2.65, 2.66, 2.67, 2.68, 2.69, 2.70, 2.71, 2.72, 2.73, 2.74, 2.75, 2.76, 2.77, 2.78, 2.79, 2.80, 2.81, 2.82, 2.83, 2.84, 2.85, 2.86, 2.87, 2.88, 2.89, 2.90, 2.91, 2.92, 2.93, 2.94, 2.95, 2.96, 2.97, 2.98, 2.99, 3.00, 3.01, 3.02, 3.03, 3.04, 3.05, 3.06, 3.07, 3.08, 3.09, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.25, 3.26, 3.27, 3.28, 3.29, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.33, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 3.41, 3.42, 3.43, 3.44, 3.45, 3.46, 3.47, 3.48, 3.49, 3.50, 3.51, 3.52, 3.53, 3.54, 3.55, 3.56, 3.57, 3.58, 3.59, 3.60, 3.61, 3.62, 3.63, 3.64, 3.65, 3.66, 3.67, 3.68, 3.69, 3.70, 3.71, 3.72, 3.73, 3.74, 3.75, 3.76, 3.77, 3.78, 3.79, 3.80, 3.81, 3.82, 3.83, 3.84, 3.85, 3.86, 3.87, 3.88, 3.89, 3.90, 3.91, 3.92, 3.93, 3.94, 3.95, 3.96, 3.97, 3.98, 3.99, 4.00, 4.01, 4.02, 4.03, 4.04, 4.05, 4.06, 4.07, 4.08, 4.09, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.15, 4.16, 4.17, 4.18, 4.19, 4.20, 4.21, 4.22, 4.23, 4.24, 4.25, 4.26, 4.27, 4.28, 4.29, 4.30, 4.31, 4.32, 4.33, 4.34, 4.35, 4.36, 4.37, 4.38, 4.39, 4.40, 4.41, 4.42, 4.43, 4.44, 4.45, 4.46, 4.47, 4.48, 4.49, 4.50, 4.51, 4.52, 4.53, 4.54, 4.55, 4.56, 4.57, 4.58, 4.59, 4.60, 4.61, 4.62, 4.63, 4.64, 4.65, 4.66, 4.67, 4.68, 4.69, 4.70, 4.71, 4.72, 4.73, 4.74, 4.75, 4.76, 4.77, 4.78, 4.79, 4.80, 4.81, 4.82, 4.83, 4.84, 4.85, 4.86, 4.87, 4.88, 4.89, 4.90, 4.91, 4.92, 4.93, 4.94, 4.95, 4.96, 4.97, 4.98, 4.99, 5.00, 5.01, 5.02, 5.03, 5.04, 5.05, 5.06, 5.07, 5.08, 5.09, 5.10, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 5.14, 5.15, 5.16, 5.17, 5.18, 5.19, 5.20, 5.21, 5.22, 5.23, 5.24, 5.25, 5.26, 5.27, 5.28, 5.29, 5.30, 5.31, 5.32, 5.33, 5.34, 5.35, 5.36, 5.37, 5.38, 5.39, 5.40, 5.41, 5.42, 5.43, 5.44, 5.45, 5.46, 5.47, 5.48, 5.49, 5.50, 5.51, 5.52, 5.53, 5.54, 5.55, 5.56, 5.57, 5.58, 5.59, 5.60, 5.61, 5.62, 5.63, 5.64, 5.65, 5.66, 5.67, 5.68, 5.69, 5.70, 5.71, 5.72, 5.73, 5.74, 5.75, 5.76, 5.77, 5.78, 5.79, 5.80, 5.81, 5.82, 5.83, 5.84, 5.85, 5.86, 5.87, 5.88, 5.89, 5.90, 5.91, 5.92, 5.93, 5.94, 5.95, 5.96, 5.97, 5.98, 5.99, 6.00, 6.01, 6.02, 6.03, 6.04, 6.05, 6.06, 6.07, 6.08, 6.09, 6.10, 6.11, 6.12, 6.13, 6.14, 6.15, 6.16, 6.17, 6.18, 6.19, 6.20, 6.21, 6.22, 6.23, 6.24, 6.25, 6.26, 6.27, 6.28, 6.29, 6.30, 6.31, 6.32, 6.33, 6.34, 6.35, 6.36, 6.37, 6.38, 6.39, 6.40, 6.41, 6.42, 6.43, 6.44, 6.45, 6.46, 6.47, 6.48, 6.49, 6.50, 6.51, 6.52, 6.53, 6.54, 6.55, 6.56, 6.57, 6.58, 6.59, 6.60, 6.61, 6.62, 6.63, 6.64, 6.65, 6.66, 6.67, 6.68, 6.69, 6.70, 6.71, 6.72, 6.73, 6.74, 6.75, 6.76, 6.77, 6.78, 6.79, 6.80, 6.81, 6.82, 6.83, 6.84, 6.85, 6.86, 6.87, 6.88, 6.89, 6.90, 6.91, 6.92, 6.93, 6.94, 6.95, 6.96, 6.97, 6.98, 6.99, 7.00, 7.01, 7.02, 7.03, 7.04, 7.05, 7.06, 7.07, 7.08, 7.09, 7.10, 7.11, 7.12, 7.13, 7.14, 7.15, 7.16, 7.17, 7.18, 7.19, 7.20, 7.21, 7.22, 7.23, 7.24, 7.25, 7.26, 7.27, 7.28, 7.29, 7.30, 7.31, 7.32, 7.33, 7.34, 7.35, 7.36, 7.37, 7.38, 7.39, 7.40, 7.41, 7.42, 7.43, 7.44, 7.45, 7.46, 7.47, 7.48, 7.49, 7.50, 7.51, 7.52, 7.53, 7.54, 7.55, 7.56, 7.57, 7.58, 7.59, 7.60, 7.61, 7.62, 7.63, 7.64, 7.65, 7.66, 7.67, 7.68, 7.69, 7.70, 7.71, 7.72, 7.73, 7.74, 7.75, 7.76, 7.77, 7.78, 7.79, 7.80, 7.81, 7.82, 7.83, 7.84, 7.85, 7.86, 7.87, 7.88, 7.89, 7.90, 7.91, 7.92, 7.93, 7.94, 7.95, 7.96, 7.97, 7.98, 7.99, 8.00, 8.01, 8.02, 8.03, 8.04, 8.05, 8.06, 8.07, 8.08, 8.09, 8.10, 8.11, 8.12, 8.13, 8.14, 8.15, 8.16, 8.17, 8.18, 8.19, 8.20, 8.21, 8.22, 8.23, 8.24, 8.25, 8.26, 8.27, 8.28, 8.29, 8.30, 8.31, 8.32, 8.33, 8.34, 8.35, 8.36, 8.37, 8.38, 8.39, 8.40, 8.41, 8.42, 8.43, 8.44, 8.45, 8.46, 8.47, 8.48, 8.49, 8.50, 8.51, 8.52, 8.53, 8.54, 8.55, 8.56, 8.57, 8.58, 8.59, 8.60, 8.61, 8.62, 8.63, 8.64, 8.65, 8.66, 8.67, 8.68, 8.69, 8.70, 8.71, 8.72, 8.73, 8.74, 8.75, 8.76, 8.77, 8.78, 8.79, 8.80, 8.81, 8.82, 8.83, 8.84, 8.85, 8.86, 8.87, 8.88, 8.89, 8.90, 8.91, 8.92, 8.93, 8.94, 8.95, 8.96, 8.97, 8.98, 8.99, 9.00, 9.01, 9.02, 9.03, 9.04, 9.05, 9.06, 9.07, 9.08, 9.09, 9.10, 9.11, 9.12, 9.13, 9.14, 9.15, 9.16, 9.17, 9.18, 9.19, 9.20, 9.21, 9.22, 9.23, 9.24, 9.25, 9.26, 9.27, 9.28, 9.29, 9.30, 9.31, 9.32, 9.33, 9.34, 9.35, 9.36, 9.37, 9.38, 9.39, 9.40, 9.41, 9.42, 9.43, 9.44, 9.45, 9.46, 9.47, 9.48, 9.49, 9.50, 9.51, 9.52, 9.53, 9.54, 9.55, 9.56, 9.57, 9.58, 9.59, 9.60, 9.61, 9.62, 9.63, 9.64, 9.65, 9.66, 9.67, 9.68, 9.69, 9.70, 9.71, 9.72, 9.73, 9.74, 9.75, 9.76, 9.77, 9.78, 9.79, 9.80, 9.81, 9.82, 9.83, 9.84, 9.85, 9.86, 9.87, 9.88, 9.89, 9.90, 9.91, 9.92, 9.93, 9.94, 9.95, 9.96, 9.97, 9.98, 9.99, 10.00, 10.01, 10.02, 10.03, 10.04, 10.05, 10.06, 10.07, 10.08, 10.09, 10.10, 10.11, 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